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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,654—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1896. [TEN PAGES.]

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1896.
† ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	11th April,
R.M.L. AUSTRALIA	6901	I. Reeves	18th "
R.V.L. CLYDE	4136	R. G. Murray	25th "
R.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd May.
† SUTLEJ	4202	A. Symons	9th "
R.L. CARTHAGE	6263	M. DeHorne	16th "
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† GANGES	4201	T. F. Creery	22nd May.
R.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	29th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	5th June.
R.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	12th "
† GANGES	4201	T. F. Creery	19th "
R.L. PENINSULAR	6207	R. F. Briscoe	26th "

The Steamers marked R. L. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhipping to the Mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked B. M. L. proceed to BRINDISI MARSEILLES and LONDON.
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A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON o the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

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Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
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Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th March 1896.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,191	750	1st May 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st June 1896

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TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

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KLEOPRA	F. Kossovich	3,185	350	7th May '96
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th June '96

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
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Under Contract with the French Government.
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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
ERNEST SIMONS	5639	C. Delacroix	18th April 896.
YARRA	4255	C. de Maubeuge	16th May "
SYDNEY	4322	C. Aubert	13th June "
CALEDONIEN	4322	C. L. Blanc	11th July "
MELBOURNE	4040	C. Bourdon	8th August "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
NATAL	Verron	4,074	9th April, 1896.

Fourweekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. ALPHEE, Captain Etienne, will SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA and BUSHIRE, on or about the 9th April, 1896.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
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FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 11th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 7th April, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on or about the 9th April, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

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Bombay, 4th April, 1896.

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STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs), of great fragrance, pure and natural	"	37 0	.....	41 4	.....
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SUPERIOR SPARKLING HOCK	"	53 8	28 0	59 8	32 4
FINE SPARKLING MOSELLES, fine full flavour	"	46 4	25 0	51 8	27 12
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Specially prepared for use in India and superior to anything imported.
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BECAUSE
They are always FRESH, SWEET, FLUID and BRIGHT, as well as of Uniform Strength.
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KEMP'S EXTRACTS are compounded in the Company's Laboratories—under approved scientific methods—from one particular variety of the Genuine Jamaica Root.
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Tenders, addressed to the Municipal Commissioner, will be received at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipality, up to 2 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of April, 1896.
Each Tender must be accompanied by the amount of deposit prescribed by the conditions of Sale, and such deposit will be returned in full if the Tender is not accepted.
Tenders will remain open for acceptance by the Corporation up to and including the 1st day of June, 1896, but the Corporation will be under no obligation to accept the highest or any Tender for any Plot.
By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Bombay, 31st March, 1896.

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The most effectual preparation for the Hair.
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The most delicious Dentifrice extant.
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E. DE BAILLOU,
Agent.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1896.

MOMBASSA-UGANDA RAILWAY.

WANTED four NATIVE ENGINE-DRIVERS and eight Stokers. Applicants must be ready to start 11th April. Apply between 12 and 1 with Certificates to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Agents, Mombassa-Uganda Railway.

WE have THIS DAY APPOINTED Mr. RUSTOMJI COWASJI PATELL, Merchant, Apollo Street, our SOLE AGENT for the Bombay Presidency, to SELL COAL of our well-known Turga Katras Coal Company's Mines, Bengal.

RAI ISHWARI PRASAD RAM NARAYEN,
Managing Proprietor of the Company.

Apollo Street, No. 57, Bombay, 2nd April, 1896.

SALVAGE SALE.

MONDAY is the last day of the Sale of goods salved from the Army and Navy Stores Fire. Further reduction in prices. The Godown Share Bazaar off Hummum Street.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.
INCLUDING RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

WITH the approval of the Board of Directors and Government, Mr. E. B. CARROLL, Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, has been appointed to officiate as Agent of the Company during the absence of the Undersigned on 40 days' privilege leave, with effect from the 7th April, 1896.

H. D. OLIVIER, MAJOR, R.E.,
Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Bombay, 4th April, 1896.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1885.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS at 10 per cent. per annum free of Income Tax for Quarter ending 31st March, 1896, will be drawn in favour of Shareholders borne on the Register of the Bank on that date and distribution thereof made on the 15th April, 1896.

The Warrants are in course of preparation, for which purpose the Register of Members of the Company will remain closed from the 1st to 8th proximo inclusive, agreeably with the provision contained in clause 40 of the Bank's Articles.

By Order of the Board,

E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Head Office Armenian Street, Madras, 31st March, 1896.

THE HINDUSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Adinterim DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 30 per whole and Rs. 7½ per quarter share for the Half-year ending 31st December, 1895, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 6th April, 1896, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 P.M., to those Shareholders, whose names stand on the Register on the 1st April next, on the production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 12th April next, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

ઠાકરસી મુળજીની કુંપની,
i.e., THAKERSEY MULJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,

Bombay, 25th March, 1896.

N.B.—The Shareholders are requested to EXCHANGE their SCRIP CERTIFICATES for new ones lying ready at the Company's Office.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE FOR THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.
APPELLATE CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SECOND APPEAL.

No. 105 of 1895. Filed on 6th February, 1896.

Mr. MIBLETT, Vakil.

SHAHABUDDIN KHAN .....Plaintiff—Appellant.
versus
MUSSAMMAT MUSALMA BIBI
and others ..... Defendants—Respondents.

APPEAL from the Decree of the Court of the Judge of Jaunpur, dated the 5th day of November, 1894, in Appeal No. 141 of 1894.

"Whereas a summons was sent by the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces to the Court of Small Causes at Bombay for service upon Kadir Khan residing at the Masjid, known as Masjid Ismail Seth in Mohalla Mamen in the City of Bombay, and whereas the Court of Small Causes at Bombay has returned the summons with a statement that no one appeared to point out the above-mentioned Kadir Khan, and whereas the Court of Small Causes at Bombay is not within the jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces, it is ordered that substituted service of the summons be made by insertion of the following notice twice within the next four weeks in the "Bombay Gazette" and in the "Times of India."

To

Kadir Khan resident of Masjid Ismail Seth Mohalla Mamen, City Bombay—Defendant Respondent.

Take notice that an appeal from the Decree of the Judge of Jaunpur in this case has been presented by Shahabuddin Khan, Plaintiff Appellant and registered in this Court, that the 27th day of April, 1896, has been fixed by this Court for the hearing of this Appeal, and that the case will be laid before the Court on such date or as soon thereafter as the same may be heard.

If no appearance is made on your behalf by yourself, your Vakil, or by some one by law authorized to act for you in this Appeal, it will be heard and decided "ex-parte" in your absence.

Given under the seal of the Court this 25th day of February, 1896."

J. W. WALSH,
Assistant Registrar.

J. NEUBERG,
51 ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite BOMBAY CLUB.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

GOLD TIPPED CIGARETTES.
Choicest Quality.
As used in all the leading West End Clubs, London.

LADIES' CIGARETTES.
Of exquisite perfume and delicacy.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

COTTAGE PIANOS.
Full Compass, Iron Bound throughout.
(Built to order for India.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE,
Extra Superior Quality.

NILGIRI, KANGRA & CEYLON TEAS.

GALVANIZED IRON BATHS,
Extra strong, with Swivel Handles.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite BOMBAY CLUB.

SHERRY.

"LA TORRE," a natural Solera, is a Dry Wine, combining great Flavor with Delicacy of Bouquet.

Rs. 27-10, Cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!
AND
Continued and Triumphant Success of
HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY
TIME TABLE:

9 Sharp the Fun begins,	As the Magnet is to the No die, so are Hudson's Surprise Party to the Public, the great attracting power.
9-15 Smiles,	
9-20 Laughter,	
9-30 Uncontrollable Laughter,	
9-50 Interval for Recovery,	
10-10 More Laughter,	
10-20 Plot Developing,	
10-35 Shrieks,	
10-30 Howls,	
10-40 Convulsions,	
11-57 Confoosion,	
11-3 Confoosion Confounded,	
11-5 Hysterics,	
11-15 Sides Aching	
And Home for recovery.	

Our New Programme a Huge Success.
LIVING MODELS AND TWENTY OTHER ITEMS.
Admission as usual. Box Plan SOUNDY'S
THOS. P. HUDSON.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, BENEFIT TO MR. PROVO.
GREAT ATTRACTIONS.
SATURDAY NEXT, APRIL 11TH,
HUDSON'S FAREWELL APPEARANCE IN INDIA.
Grand Complimentary Benefit tendered to
MISS MAY HABGOOD.
3 Entertainments in one 3
MINSTRELSY, OPERA AND BURLESQUE.
Souvenir Autograph Photo engraving of Miss Habgood given gratis to all Patrons.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF BAGS OF RICE AND TEA CHESTS.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Jugjivan Muljee Parakh and Nagurdas Hurjiwan Sha, traded in Bombay under the name of Nagurdas Tarachand and Co., insolvents, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., in a godown at Carnac Siding Road (near the first gate of Victoria Dock) 344 bags of rice and 10 boxes tea.

SALE OF COLOURED SAREES (PATAU), CHINTZ, IRON SAFE, MIRROR, COPY-PRESS AND A BALE OF DAMAGED YELLOW TWIST.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Munguee Hurakjee Kurvut, an insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, a quantity of coloured piece-goods, sarees, patals, chintz, and cut pieces, &c.

Also in re Jugjivan Muljee Parakh and Nagurdas Hurjiwan Sha, traded in Bombay under the name of Nagurdas Tarachand and Co., insolvents:—Consisting of iron safe, mirror copying press, clock, globe lamps, empty mehta boxes, gadee and pillow.

Also by order and on account of Messrs. Lidbetter and Co—O M S—1 bale damaged yellow twist.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF THE BUILDING STREET Nos. 116, 118, 122, GUNPOWDER ROAD, MAZAGON.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell for removal by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises the whole of the materials of the said building.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 6th April, 1896.

DURREES! DURREES!!

THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, supply Durrees of all colours and qualities, made of their own yarn. No extra charge for making plain stripe. Durrees to constituents' own design.

Samples free on Application.

R. SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0. Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran etc., supplied.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English-built CANOE-LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new English-built Half C. Spring CANOE-LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new English-built Half C. Spring Light Victoria with front seat, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new double-seated, circular-fronted, side-light BROUGHAM, with Rubber-tyres, suitable for one or pair, by Watson, of Lowestoft.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS & BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers. HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest Designs for SALE or HIRE, and also Made to Order.

A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in Bags of 7 lbs. Price Rs. 7 per Bag.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

TWENTY-FIRST EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1896.

With Portrait of His Highness the RAO of KUTCH.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office,
Price: Rs. 5, with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1896 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, a clue to the services, finances, manufactures, commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF 16 HORSES OF THE 1ST LANCERS, HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th instant at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

16 Arab and Persian horses of the 1st Lancers, Hyberabad Contingent, suitable for driving and riding purposes.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

A quantity of household furniture, consisting of drawing-room, washband, and dressing tables, sofas, drawing room chairs, clothes press, wardrobe, arm and without arm chairs, &c.

25 bales straw boards.
1 mahogany square pianoforte by Soundy & Co.
1 new English tea-chest.
10 cases glycerine soap, manufactured by Messrs K. Hudetz and Co., Bohemia.
1 double-barrel breech loading gun by T. Kopplestone.
An invoice of new verandahlators
On account and at the risk of the defaulting indenter—
4 boxes containing 40 gross and 8 dozen buffalo pickers.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 strong serviceable landau.
1 light dog cart.
1 safety bicycle.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 100 BALES GOOD MACHINE-GINNED BROACH COTTON.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Colaba in the Godown of Shah Cursetjee Nurmal by order of Shah Khetsy Khimjee and on account and at the risk of Hajee Ebhram Vydina.

PLPR—100 bales good machine-ginned Broach cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture by Jamsetji Nowrojee cabinet-maker, rich crockery and glassware, best platedware, a sweet-toned mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, light victoria as good as new, English 4-guard one chestnut Arab and one bay Arab horse, sets of harnesses, 12-bore rifle by Blissett, one 450 express rifle by Dongal, 16-bore gun by Hollis, table ornaments, Dit ara lamps, real Persian carpets, a collection of choice flower pots, billiar tent with camp furniture, etc., the property of A. C. WALKER, Esq., solicitor.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Elphinstone Circle above the office of Messrs. Latham Abercrombie and Co. the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware Singers hand and foot sewing machine, fancy cretonne and other door curtains, oleographs, large size nearly new musical box, perambulator, table ornaments, windproof lamps, etc., the property of C. JOST Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES on the Breach Candy or Girgaum Road and on the Government House Road at Parel, outside the Fort.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on the dates hereunder mentioned the undermentioned properties by order of Ramjee Ebjee, and Narsevejee Ebji, and the executors of the will of the late Cowerjee Monajee the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Edgashaum Essobji and Vassantrao Meghasham, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 27th day of October, 1892.

On THURSDAY the 16th day of April 1896, at 4 p.m.

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece of ground, together with the messuages, tenements, and buildings standing thereon, situate at Breach Candy or Girgaum Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,645 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 10 and 11, new Nos. 42 and 45 and new Survey No. 2051, and by the Collector of Assessment under old No. 134 and now under Ward Nos. 133 and 132 (2), and Street No. 541 and (2), and bounded on the east by Breach Candy Road aforesaid, on the west by the property of Moroba Damodherjee, on the south partly by the property formerly of Sadanund Essoba, but now of the said Megnasham Essoba, and partly by the part of Pinjrapole and on the south partly by the property of Moroba Damodherjee and partly by a passage, and which said hereditaments and premises are in the occupation of the said Meghnsham Essoba and Vassantrao Meghasham, and their tenants.

On the SAME DAY at 5 P.M.—LOT NO. 2.

All that piece of ground, with the dwelling-house, hereditaments, and premises standing ther on, situate at Breach Candy Road, on the west side thereof, in the island and registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 25 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under old Nos. 10 and 11, new Nos. A-12 and A-42, old Survey Nos. 125 and 125, and new Survey No. 2-2051, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 354 then under No. 218 and now under Street Nos. 516 and 548 and Ward No. 183, and bounded on the east by the Breach Candy Road, on the west and south by the property of the late Esoba Damodherjee, and now of Meghasham Essoba, and on the north by the property belonging to the Trustees of Pinjrapole, and the same have been in the occupation of the tenants.

On FRIDAY, the 17th day of April, 1896, at 4 p.m.—

LOT NO. 3.

All that piece of ground, with a cudjan shed standing thereon, situate at Parel, on the Government House road, admeasuring 3,170 square yards or thereabouts, part of which is Government land and part of which is Inam land, and bounded on the east by the Parel Road leading to Government House, on the west by the property of Goverdhan, on the north by the property of Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy and on the south by the property of Moroba Damodherjee, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under old No. 231 and which Government land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under new No. 16816, old Survey No. , and new Survey No. 1-2-39 and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Megasham Essoba and Vassantrao Meghasham and their tenants, and used as a buffalo shed, and assessed by the Municipality at present under street No. 5.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 6th April, 1896.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

WALERS! WALERS! WALERS!!!
GRAND OUTRIGHT AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

A rare opportunity to secure first class horses at a cheap rate.

Under instructions from Mr. C. G. Baldock, the well-known importer of Australian horses Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. R Scoott and Co.'s Stables, Girgaum, to the highest bidder the balance of the shipment ex s.s. Mombasa.

About 15 horses, consisting of high class officers' charsers, hacks, carriage pairs, dog-cart and buggy horses, all sorts and sizes, suitable for British Cavalry and Artillery.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 11th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 3, Marine Lines, the very valuable and handsome black and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture by "Wimbridge" and "John Roberts," best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate grand square piano by "John Broadwood and Sons," first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Brigadier-General W. GATACRE, leaving the district.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

Messrs. BENNETT and Co have received instructions from Mr. R. J. Hunter to sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. Stephens and Son's Stables, Girgaum, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th, & SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3-30 p.m., each day, the whole of his batch of over 70 horses, comprising 15 grandly matched pairs, consisting of bay, brown, and chesnut teams, from 15-2 to 16-2 high, well-bred and splendidly matched, also several excellent chargers, single harness horses, gentlemen and ladies' horses, one very superior ladies' horse, has been ridden since arrival by a lady, he is an upstanding well-bred horse, perfect in his paces, good snaffle mouth, and free from any vice.

Descriptive catalogues will be out in a few days. This batch will be found on inspection equal to the best that has ever been offered to the public before.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Road, Mazagon, opposite the Post Office, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture by John Roberts, Wimbridge and others, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate full size mahogany slate billiard-table by "Thurston" with balls, cues and other billiard requisites, one sweet-toned walnutwood semi-grand pianoforte, China and Japanese flower vases, real and rich Persian and Brussels carpets, rich table ornaments, Hink's and Dittmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, one handsome strong English-built brougham in very good order, handsome cabinets, &c., &c., the property of R. SHARP, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 6th April, 1896.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STORES, SHIPS' FURNITURE, FITTINGS, BOATS, &c., &c.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., in the P. and O. S. N. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon—

A quantity of old stores, ship's requisites, fittings &c., consisting of old canvas sails, canvas cuttings, old flags, old ropes, scrap and old iron chains, wooden fittings, cabin doors and benches, broken glass and crockeryware, boats, old boiler and miscellaneous other articles.

Also about 450 gross brass and iron screws, suitable mostly for cabinet work.

Copper brais, assorted.
Composition nails, assorted.
A quantity of table knives.
A quantity of carpets.

Purchasers will have to pay Customs duty, &c., and clear the goods within ten days from the date of auction.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 6th April 1896.

FOR Rs. 2-6

ALL EARLY APPLICANTS WILL RECEIVE A BOTTLE OF

BEEHIVE BRANDY

AND A COPY OF

THE ROYAL ALBUM

Containing 16 Panel size Portraits of the Royal Family taken by W. and D. Downey, with a short and interesting Biography beneath each plate.

OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF INDIA, Ld.,
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA, AND CEYLON,
BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*_____

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co., JEWELLERS, having decided to RETIRE from BOMBAY at the end of their current Lease in August 1896, will allow a

SPECIAL DISCOUNT
FOR
CASH ONLY

on all heavy Goods, such as CLOCKS, ELECTRO-PLATE, &c., in order to clear off as much of this class of Stock as possible and to avoid the trouble and expense of forwarding the same to their Calcutta House.

BAHADUR CIGARS.
PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.
UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.
The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 2.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 4
BAHADURS No. 3.	BAHADUR REGALIAS.
BAHADURS No. 4.	BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.

BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

NOW READY.
THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR APRIL, 1896.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
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NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND has been declared for the Half-year ended 31st December, 1895, at the Rate of Seven per cent. per Annum, and will be payable on or after the 2nd instant, to the Proprietors Registered in the Books of the Bank on the 25th ultimo.

By Order of the Board,

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st April, 1896.

THE DAMODAR LAKHMIDAS MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of (Rs. 50) Rupees Fifty per Share, for the year ended the 31st December, 1895, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 8th April, 1896, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Church Gate Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 Noon and 3 P.M. to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Shareholders on the 21st March, 1896, on production of Share Certificates.

લખમીદાસ ખીમજી એંડ કંપની,
i.e., LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 30th March, 1896.

PUBLIC WARNING.

PATENT WELSBACH'S INCANDESCENT GAS-LIGHT.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Public that the undersigned have the Sole Right to use in India the invention of Dr. Carl Auer von Welsbach for the manufacture of an illuminant appliance for Gas and other Burners, a specification of which (being No. 40 of 1886) was duly filed in the Patent Office at Calcutta by Mr. Frederick Hale Eustaine Williams on the 2nd day of September, 1886, whereby the latter became for the term of 14 years from the said 2nd of September, 1886, entitled to the sole and exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said invention in India and of authorising others so to do.

A Patent for the said invention has been obtained in England, Germany and Austria, and has been the subject of litigation in those countries owing to several people having infringed it.

An attempt was recently made by several firms in Germany to obtain an order to withdraw this Patent, but it has completely failed.

Certain persons have used or counterfeited this invention also in India and the Solicitors of the undersigned have already been instructed to take the necessary steps to put a stop to such user or counterfeits, and those proceedings will be taken so soon as certain papers required for the purpose have been obtained. Those papers are at present in England, being required there for certain proceedings in the English Courts which have been instituted to protect the rights of the patentees.

ALL THOSE THEREFORE WHOM IT MAY CONCERN are hereby notified that if they use or counterfeit the said invention of Dr. Weisbach in infringement of the rights and interests of the undersigned, legal proceedings will without further notice be taken against them to protect such rights and interests.

NOTE.—Under no circumstance will the Patented Mantles be supplied to any one who has not purchased the burners from the undersigned, and which will only lead to trouble and inconvenience, as the time will come when they will have no supply of infringed mantles. As stated above the undersigned have only the sole right to deal in the Patented Mantle.

MAHLER & ROSCHER,
SOLE AGENTS,
PATENT INCANDESCENT GAS-LIGHT
PATENTEE: DR. CARL AUER VON WELSBACH,
APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
AND
156, RADHA BAZAAR STREET, CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give Notice to the Public that I have ADMITTED my SON MUNGULDASS MANORDASS alias CHOONILAL, a PARTNER in all the business carried on by me in BOMBAY, BHAVNAGAR, NADIAD, and NADIAD MILLS and other places out of Bombay.—Dated the 1st day of April, 1896.

MANORDASS HURACKCHAND.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO, LD.

ધી મધરાસ યુનિયનાઇટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 22nd ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 15th April, 1896 at 4 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz:—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet for the year ending 31st December 1895.

2ND.—To Declare a Dividend.

3RD.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4TH.—To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

5TH.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

મુળજી જેઠાની કુંપ.,
i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th March, 1896.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 30th March, to 15th April, 1896, both days inclusive.

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OF our well-kown and celebrated *** PINET CASTILLON'S BRANDY which commands a sale larger than any other well-known Brands. BEWARE of glittering advertisements.

In order to increase the popularity of this famous Brandy we have REDUCED the PRICE from to-day to Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

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DR. DHUNJIBHOY'S FEVER SPECIFIC.

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I have much pleasure in certifying to the efficacy of your Fever Mixture. It is really a blessing to have by you. A few doses is sufficient to check any kind of Fever in the first stage

Bombay, Jan. 15, 1892. J. PARKER.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

P. and O. s. s. Sumatra (extra), due to arrive at daylight.
Opening of new Colaba Railway terminus.
Distribution of prizes to the girls of the Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy Girls' School, 4-30 p.m., at Goolshan, Pedder Road, Mrs. Budroodin Tyabji presiding.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Prayer Meeting, 5-45 p.m.
Catholic Library and Reading Room, Cavel, Unveiling of Mr. L. M. Gonsalves' photograph, the Vicar-General presiding, 7 p.m.
Tivoli Theatre: Hudson's Surprise Party, 9 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Diciembre, Bancoora, Naderi, and Malacca left the dock on Friday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Alphee and Mombassa entered, and the steamer Peninsula left the dock on Friday.

DEPARTURE OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—The Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan and Staff left Bombay for his capital on Good Friday night by the Ahmedabad mail train.

CATHOLIC LIBRARY AND READING ROOM, CAVEL.—We are requested to remind our readers that the unveiling of Mr. Lewis Gonsalves' photograph will take place in the Library Hall on Easter Monday (to-day), at 7 p.m., the Very Rev. Vicar-General presiding.

THE ACTING CHIEF JUDGE OF THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.—It is stated that the Parsee members of Lodge Rising Star of Western India, of which Mr. R. M. Patel is a member, intend to give a dinner next Friday in honour of his being appointed to act as Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court.

A WARNING TO EMPLOYERS.—Jeewa Kewal, a sweetmeat seller at Duncan Road, has reported to the police that his servant, named Davee, whom he had taken in his service only ten days ago, absconded, taking with him ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 332, from his shop. The complainant stated that he engaged the man without making any inquiry regarding his antecedents.

PARSEE CHARITY.—Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, with a view to perpetuate the memory of his son, the late Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit, has contributed Rs. 4,000 to the funds at the disposal of the trustees of the Pinjrapole at Broach, on condition that the amount be kept intact, and the interest used for the feeding of the animals in the Pinjrapole, or that the amount be used for the purchase of land.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play at the Esplanade Bandstand the following programme at 5-45 p.m. :—

March	Wildbader Colonnaden	Kunner.
Overture	Semiramide	Rossini.
Valse	The Bold Dragoons	Morelli.
Selection	Attilla	Verdi.
Polka	The Friendly Rivals	Godfrey.
Gallop	Friedens Jubel	Kunner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MISCHIEF BY A RAT.—About 9 o'clock, on Good Friday night, a quantity of hay stored on a loft on the ground floor of a two-storeyed house at Shaik Bhodam Cumroodin Street, was found to be on fire. Telephonic messages were at once sent to the different fire brigade stations, and the Byculla steamer, under Mr. Bean, was promptly on the spot, followed by other steamers in quick succession. The engines were, however, not brought into requisition, as the water from a hose attached to a standpipe was found sufficient to check the flames, which were put out in a few minutes. The fire was said to have been caused by a burning wick being carried away into the hay by a rat from a small earthen lamp, which was placed in a niche in the wall close to the hay.

A COURTESAN ROBBED.—Motee, a Hindu courtesan, residing at Thakordwar Road, has reported to the police that she left Bombay on the 21st ultimo for her native country, and that she returned here on the 1st instant, in consequence of a letter she received from her paramour, named Munji Dhossa, who stated that he was leaving for his native country, having learnt that his mother was very ill. After her return complainant examined her box and discovered that gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 2677, had been stolen therefrom. In the same box there were other ornaments and wearing apparel, belonging to Munji, valued at Rs. 300, which were also found missing.

BURGLARIES AT KAMATIPOORA.—Ellapa Paproo, a brick-layer, residing in a room on the ground floor of a chawl at the 6th Lane, in Kamatipoora, reported to the police on Thursday night that, during his absence at work that day, some person or persons entered his room from the back door, which they appeared to have opened by boring a hole in the wall and removing the latch on the door, and carried away gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 93, from a box, which was opened by means of a duplicate key. The burglars then broke into and joining room, occupied by Khandoo Ballo, a mourlier, by breaking the bamboo partition, which divided the two rooms, and stole gold and silver ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 100, from a box, the hinges of which had been found open.

JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, PORBUNDER.—During the month of March last the number of patients treated in this dispensary was 3,338, among whom the number of new admission was 933, the average daily attendance being 108 classified as stated below :—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Hindus	239	149	354	792
Mussalman	42	32	102	184
Parsi	3	1	11	15
Other castes	...	...	...	...
Total...	284	182	467	933

DEATH FROM NATURAL CAUSES.—Mr. P. Byrne, deputy coroner, held an inquiry at Byculla, on Good Friday, regarding the death of a Hindu, named Babaji Trimbuck, aged thirty-five years, having no fixed place of residence. For the last two years deceased had been suffering from fever and cough, and during the last two months the ailment had greatly increased in severity. He was treated in the J. J. Hospital as an in-door patient on several occasions. On Thursday last, Babaji went to a friend's house in Googri Bazaar, Byculla, and complained of giddiness and fever, and wished to have a cold bath. The mother of the friend provided him with a bath, and while the deceased was going to the bath-room, he suddenly dropped down on the floor and expired almost immediately. A verdict of death from natural causes was recorded.

FATAL SNAKE-BITES.—On Thursday morning, a Hindu lad, named Shunker Rama, aged twelve years, son of a gardener, in the employ of Mr. Uloth, at Pedder Road, went to a tub in the compound of the bungalow to fetch water, when he was bitten on both his feet by a snake, and received punctured wounds which bled profusely. It appears that the lad was first bitten by the snake on one foot, and when he withdrew that foot, the snake bit him on the other. Shunker raised an alarm, when the father ran to the spot and tried to find out the snake, but he failed to do so. The well-known native remedy of drawing out the poison by applying the vent of chickens to the bites, was then said to have been tried, but with no success, and the boy died shortly afterwards. The deputy coroner held an inquiry in Mr. Uloth's bungalow regarding the death of the deceased lad, when a verdict of death from snake-bite was returned by the jury.

AN UNWARRANTED ARREST.—Before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, a Hindu was charged with using and having in his possession a counterfeit coin. On the first instant the accused went to the coaching clerk, at Musjid Bunder Station, G. I. P. Railway, and produced three rupees to buy a season-ticket. One of the rupees being a bad one, the man was given in charge of the Railway police. Accused's house was searched, but no other bad coin was to be found. The defence was that accused did not know the coin was bad at the time he used it. In disposing of the charge, his Worship remarked that the case should not have been brought up so late before the court. It should have been brought up before a Magistrate on Thursday morning. The court always noticed that G. I. P. Railway cases were through neglect of some one brought up late, and he hoped these remarks were brought to the notice of the Superintendent. There was no case against the accused, who should not have been arrested and kept in custody for three days.

PECUNIARY DIFFICULTY LEADING TO SUICIDE.—An inquiry was held on Good Friday by Mr. P. Byrne, the deputy coroner, at Chinchpoogly, on view of the body of one Narayen Babaji, aged twenty-five years, lately a jobber employed in the Kaiser-i-Hind Mill. The deceased lived with his mother at Mooghbat until about eight days ago, when he left her, and went to reside at Chinchpogly, near the mill in which he had been employed. He was much in debt, and was constantly dunned by his creditors. He used to receive Rs. 10 per month, but that was insufficient to extricate him from his financial embarrassment. He appeared to be despondent and gloomy on account of his debts. On Wednesday, he drew his pay for the month of March, and left the mill, saying that he would not attend on the following day. Deceased then directly proceeded to a licensed opium vendor's shop at Byculla, and having purchased two annas' worth of opium, went home. On the following day he swallowed the opium and went and slept in a room at Chinchpoogly, where one Vicunth Sadashive, a clerk in the same mill, teaches some boys every evening. The room remains vacant during day time, and deceased closed the door before going to sleep. At 6 o'clock in the evening, the teacher went to the school-room, and finding the door closed from inside, became suspicious. He, however, effected an entry into the room by climbing up the corridor, and on opening the door discovered the deceased lying dead on the floor. The teacher at once informed the police, and the body was then identified to be that of the deceased. There were no external marks of violence on the body. The jury on the evidence returned a verdict of suicide.

A BOOT AND SHOE MERCHANT ROBBED BY HIS SERVANT.—Mahmudin Shaik Mahomed, a dealer in English and country-made boots and shoes, having his shop at Carnac Road, has reported to the police that, on Thursday night, he closed his shop and went to sleep on the footpath in front of his shop. On opening the shop, on the following morning, he discovered a cupboard open, and on making an examination of its contents, found currency notes to the amount of Rs. 7,110 stolen therefrom. Suspicion pointed to one Peerally Shah, who was recently employed in the shop, and who was found missing on the same day. Inquiries were at once instituted by the police, and telegrams giving the description of the man were at once despatched to several places, with the result that Peerally Shah was arrested next morning by the P. B. and C. I. Railway police, at the Virar railway station, and Rs. 701 in currency notes and cash, and one or two articles belonging to the complainant were found on his person. Further inquiries are being made with a view to recover the remaining amount.

PARSEE MARRIAGE FESTIVITIES.—During the past week festivities on a grand scale have been going on in connection with the marriage of Mr. Sherjeebhoy, son of Mr. Bomanjee Eduljee Kassinath, with the daughter of Mr. Bomanjee Sorabjee, a grandson of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, First Baronet. Mr. Kassinath is well-known as a dubash to French vessels coming to this port; and he had spared no expense for the effective decoration and illumination of Manockjee Sett's Waddy in the Fort, where he gave feasts to his friends and relatives, as well as a large number of European guests. He gave a grand dinner on Saturday evening, when the approaches to the waddy and its compound were brilliantly illuminated with electric light globes, gas-moons, and stands, and pyramids of tumbler lights, the trees in the compound being dressed from top to trunk with coloured lanterns. Seldom before did Manockjee Sett's Waddy furnish to the neighbourhood such a scene of splendour as it did on Saturday and yesterday. The marriage took place last evening, when the marriage procession, composed of the "elite" of Bombay society, went to the house of the bride, the Fort residence of the Sir Jamsetjee family in Hornby Road, which was also superbly decorated and illuminated.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG BANIA MERCHANT.—The deputy coroner held an inquiry on Good Friday, at Baboola Tank Road, touching the death of Ameechund Jeewaji, aged twenty-two years, a Bania merchant, residing with the partner of his father-in-law at Colaba. About six months ago deceased had a shop at Gozaree Moholla, but owing to heavy losses sustained by him, the business was closed, and Ameechund went to his native country on hearing of the death of his mother. He returned to Bombay about fifteen days ago, and seemed to be sullen and morose. Before he could start a new business, he attempted to recover some outstandings in respect of the old business, but he could not recover any. On Wednesday morning, he took his meal as usual and went out into the town, and was since missed from home. About 3 o'clock, on the morning of Good Friday, one Ahmed Yadalli, a Mahomedan, residing near Baboola Tank, came out of his house, when he heard a splash in the tank. The Mahomedan looked towards the steps leading into the tank, but seeing no one there, proceeded to the Bhendy Bazar Road and gave information to the police. The tank was dragged, and the body was recovered and identified. The jury returned a verdict of suicide in accordance with the above facts.

DROWNED IN A TANK.—On Thursday evening, a Hindu lad, named Kalia Valbha, aged seven years, son of a coachman residing at Girgaum Back Road, was accidentally drowned in a tank in that locality. It appears that, on the morning of the day in question, the mother, accompanied by the deceased and two other children went into a compound at Girgaum Back Road to grind corn. About 5 p. m., the mother went to the Marwaree bazaar to deliver flour to her customers, leaving the deceased, an infant, in charge of her eldest daughter, in the compound. Shortly after she had left, the eldest daughter went to another customer, taking the infant with her and leaving the deceased playing in the compound. About half-an-hour afterwards, when the mother and the daughter returned to the compound, they found deceased missing. Suspecting that the lad might have fallen into the tank in the compound, the mother at the suggestion of her husband, stirred the water in the tank with a large bamboo, when the body rose to the surface of the water. All the ornaments which the lad had been wearing were safe, and there were no external marks of violence on the body. There are steps leading gradually into the tank, which is about three feet and a-quarter deep. The deputy coroner held an inquest in view of the body of the deceased on Good Friday, when the jury brought in a verdict of accidental death.

FATAL COLLAPSE OF A TERRACE.

ON Thursday last, a portion of a terrace, joining two blocks of a chawl on the two sides of a gully off Kala Chowkey Road, suddenly collapsed, carrying down with it one man, three women, and a girl, named Vittee, aged eleven years. The four persons escaped with slight inquiries, but the little girl was completely buried under the debris; and on being extricated was found to be dead, her head and face being horribly smashed. The terrace was divided into two parts by a partition in the middle, and was used by the tenants in both the blocks. The block on the west side with the portion of the terrace now standing belongs to Haji Tyab Amin, while the other block, with the fallen terrace, was the property of one Cassum Allarakhia, who purchased it about five or six years ago. The terrace was built about eight or nine years ago after the plans had been duly approved of by the Municipality. Both the parts of the terrace were of similar construction, and the woodwork used therein was originally of a substantial description. No notice had been served by the Municipality on either of the owners to repair the terrace, as there was nothing externally to indicate its impending collapse. There were two taps on the terrace, which supplied water to all the tenants of the block. The probable cause of the collapse was the rotten condition of some of the joists, which were constantly saturated with water, which leaked from the masonry floor. It appears that on the day in question the deceased girl, who was the daughter of one Urjoon Gopal, took some rice in a chatty and went with it on the terrace, and while she was washing the rice at the standpipe, the terrace gave way, and she was crushed to death under the debris.

Mr. P. Byrne, the deputy coroner, held an inquiry on view of the body of the deceased at the morgue, when amongst the witnesses examined was Mr. Jamsetji Dadabhoy Nadershah, Superintendent of Buildings, who said that the terrace was built about eight or nine years ago. It could not have been built without the plans being approved of by the Municipality. Witness was in charge of the division since the beginning of 1893, and during that period no notice to repair the terrace was served on either of the owners. The witness inspected the fallen terrace, and from the debris and the appearance of the posts and other timber mark he considered it was similar in construction to the terrace on the west side and within a few yards of it, except that there were two taps instead of one on the fallen terrace. He considered the terrace on the west to be safe, but he had, after the accident, ordered it to be repaired, as he found that some of the joists had been partly rotten. This was caused by moisture from the taps, being absorbed in the floor. The floor was of brick masonry laid over jungle would planking. There were down-take pipes to carry off waste-water, but much water must have been splashed on the floor and the floor plaster being broken in several places, water soaked into it. He thought it was probable from his observation of the terrace on the west that there was nothing externally to indicate the necessity of repairs to the terrace that fell. He found neither the supports, the beams, nor the joists had been broken. The side beam was partly rotten, where the joists were nailed on. Witness was of opinion that the cause of the accident was that the joists tore their nails through rotten parts of the beam on account of the weight placed on them. The supports, beams, joists, etc., were originally of substantial description. The ends of the joists and of the beams had been covered under the masonry works. Witness did not attach any blame to the owner.

The jury, upon the evidence, brought in a verdict of accidental death.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.

THE following are the handicap allowances and result of the race sailed, at 4-30 p.m., on Saturday last :—

Yacht.	Handicapped.	Entered by	Time of arrival. H. M. S.
Melody	scr	Mr J B K Macbeth	5 39 20
Isca	5	Capt W F Potts	5 41 3
Eileen	8	Lieut R St J Gillespie, RE.	5 45 36
Janetta	4	Capt Remmington	5 50 26
Red Rose	10	Lieut A Rowand, RIM	5 54 55
Mannikin	13	Lieut F T Brown, RA	5 56 54
Senta	14	Mr E S Luard	6 0 15
Kismet	2	Mr W P Symonds	6 18 40
Kiralyne	20	Mr E Comber	Did not start

Ship's Boats started at 4 p.m.1

Plassy's Cutter	scr	Comdr W H Taylor, RN	5 21 25
Magdala's Cutter	scr	Lieut J H Richardson, RN	5 30 27
Mabel	3	Mr A Monk	5 33 29
Warren Hastings' Pinnace		Lt J J W Calderon, RIM	did not start.

1st prize won by Isca and Plassy's Cutter; 2nd prize won by Eileen. Course sailed No. 2.

"WHEN FEVER BURNS AND AGUE FREEZES not delay a moment in using Squibb's Ague Specific, the King of Fever Remedies, Re 1, of MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

ALLEGED GROSS NEGLIGENCE OF A MISTREE.

ABOUT noon, on Good Friday, the front portion of a house now under destruction, belonging the late Mr. Permanundas Jeevandas, in Hanuman Lane, suddenly gave way, burying alive under its debris one Heeroo Bapooji, aged forty-five, a labourer in the Arsenal, residing at Churney Wadv. It appears that, on the 24th of February last, a notice was served by the Municipality to pull down the front wall, the roof and the front compartment as, they were in a ruinous condition, and as the ground was required by the Municipality for set-back. Mr. Burjorji Pestonji, the manager of the estate of the late Mr. Permanundas Jeevandas, entrusted the work of demolishing the house to Keroba Krishanji, who had been employed as a mistree of the estate for the last two years and a-half on a remuneration of Rs. 40 per month. The work of pulling down the house was commenced on the 29th ultimo, under the supervision of the mistree Keroba. The usual precautionary measures of protecting the public were said to have been taken every day, except the day of the accident, by holding out a rope in front of the house in the street. On the day in question no such precaution was taken, because, it was stated, that no work of demolition was carried on that day, but that only a labourer was seated on the roof removing some tiles, when, about noon, the whole of the front portion collapsed, burying under its debris the man Heeroo Bapooji, who was then passing by the house. A number of labourers were at once set to work in removing the debris, and the man was soon extricated. He was immediately placed in a victoria and taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where on examination it was discovered that he had sustained fracture of three ribs on the right and two on the left side of the chest. There was also a compound fracture of both the bones of the right leg above the ankle. He was also bleeding from the nose. He never rallied, and died in a couple of hours after admission. Mr. P. Byrne, the deputy coroner, held an inquiry on Saturday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital on view of the body of the deceased. The Building Superintendent stated in his evidence that there was danger of the front wall falling down by the thrust from inside or by vibration of the building materials stored therein, and therefore ordinary precautions should have been taken by the responsible man. The jury, however, returned a verdict of accidental death. The mistree Keroba Crishnaji was then charged before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, with doing a rash and negligent act, and thereby causing the death of Heeroo Bapooji. The case was remanded.

COLONEL SIR LYTTLETON BAYLEY'S CUP COMPETITION.

THE competition for Lieut.-Col. Sir Lyttleton H. Bayley's Cup for cadets, (B. V. R.) took place on the Maidan on Saturday afternoon, the 4th instant, and resulted in the cup being secured by L. Company, who succeeded in obtaining 93 points out of a possible 110. Last year this company was beaten by H. Company beyond all expectations, and it is very creditable on their part to be again able to retain the cup for ensuing year. Lord Harris' Cup competition by the adult companies will take place next Saturday. The rules for the competitions are as under :—

1. The competition will take place between squads of eight files, one officer and four non-commissioned officers, all of whom must belong to the company, only one squad to be sent from each company. The companies (A to G) will march together, and the cadet companies will also compete together. 2. If a company wins the cup three years in succession, the cup becomes the property of that company. 3. The order in which the companies will compete will be drawn for immediately before the competition. 4. Points will be given for the following :—(a) 1st, precision of movements, 2nd, smartness and correctness of dress, 3rd, cleanliness of arms and accoutrements, (b) manual and firing exercises, (c) marching in fours and forming to the front or rear, (d) passing obstacles, (e) advance and retire in line, (f) as a company changing front as the base company of a line formation, (g) diagonal march, (h) as a company meeting an attack by cavalry, (i) as a company in column forming into line. The following were the points awarded for each movement :—

	Max'm Points.	H Co.	L Co.
1st Precision of Movements; 2nd Smartness and Correctness of Dress; and 3rd Cleanliness of Arms, &c.	20	16	17
Manual and Firing Exercises	20	17	18
Marching in Fours and forming to the front or rear	10	8	8
Passing obstacles	10	9	8
Advance and retire in Line	10	9	8
As a Company changing front as the base Company of a line formation	10	8	8
The Diagonal March	10	6	7
As a Company meeting and attack by cavalry	10	8	10
As a Company in column forming into line	10	8	8
Total	110	89½	93

HINDU SOCIO-RELIGIOUS CONFERENCE.

THE first meeting of the Sanatan Bharata Dharma Maha Parishad, i.e., Socio-religious Conference, was held at Krishna-Janmashtmy, on Good Friday. The place was decorated with flags, evergreens, bunting, etc. The delegates, who had come from different parts of India, numbered about one hundred and seventy-five, and the visitors, who were admitted by tickets, were numerically large and men of intelligence. Great care seems to have been taken, in the selection of these representatives of the people, and their quiet and unostentatious proceedings tended towards a revival of the ancient Hindu religion, social customs, and literature. Among those present were: Shree Goswami Deveki Nandan and Jivanji Maharajas, Shree Runchod Bhattoje, Maha Mahopadhaya Rajaram Shastree Bodas and two dozen Acharyas, Shastrees, Vedic Brahmans, Sanayasis, etc., learned in the Sanskrit lore, Shrimant Tasildar Saheb, Sirdar Khasgiwalle, Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jashbai, Messrs. Lakhmidas Khimjee, Tribhowandass Mungaldass, Vithaldass Thakersey Moolee, Balkrishnarao B. Pitale, Madhavrao Bodas, Baburao Ramchandra, Narayenrao Kanickar, Principals Padhaya, Paranjpe, R. B. Gadgil, late Chief Justice of Baroda, Gurgen Wishwanath Parbhuram, Dr. Popat, and several hundreds of others. The Bombay parties were represented by Rai Bahadur Moreshwar D. Krishnanand Sukdar. In accordance with Hindu custom, prayers were offered to the Omnipotent, and benedictions were pronounced for the assembly and its aim and object. The proceedings were opened by Rao Bahadur Bhaskerao Balkrishnaji Pitale, who explained the circumstances which led to the conception and formation of this Parishad, and read several letters and telegrams from Dharmadhikareas and eminent Sirdars and other gentlemen who were unavoidably absent. Mr. Pitale read names of the delegates and introduced them to the meeting, and finished his address by reading the rules for the special conduct of the assembly. The two Maharajas, as chairmen of the reception committee and conference, respectively addressed the meeting at length in orations characteristic of their ability. A subject committee was appointed, who selected seven subjects to be laid before the assembly on the following two days. Thus ended the first day's proceedings.

CHINA NEWS.

THE chief event of the past week is the issue of the loan of £12,000,000 sterling by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and the Deutsche Asiatic Bank of Berlin, intimation of which is wired to us by a Pekin correspondent. The Hongkong Bank shares have advanced in consequence, jumping 20 dols. on one day. Other local stocks are also advancing in value.

The outbreak of rinderpest at Pokfulam has proved a serious business for the Dairy Farm Company. Out of a herd of over 200 animals only about 50 remain.

The Sanintary Board, "merely as a concession to popular prejudice," has passed a resolution that the woodwork from the Taipingshan resumed area should be burned and not sold. There was a feeling in the community that the recent slight outbreak was caused by the distribution throughout the city of bricks and other building material from the condemned houses.

The Pacific Mail steamer City of Rio, which was nearly two weeks overdue at Yokohama, has turned up. She had to put into Honolulu for coal, having experienced terrific weather crossing the Pacific.

The British steamer Humber was lost on Sand Island (Pescadores) on the 2nd instant, and the officers and crew have arrived at Hongkong. Foggy weather was experienced coming down the Formosa Channel, and the officers were unable to take observations. The captain and crew were exonerated from blame by a Court of Inquiry held at Amoy.

Earl and Countess Spencer have been residing in the Colony during the past week. His Lordship appears to have come out here to investigate the military and naval resources of Hongkong. He has visited the Docks and Naval Yards and is to carry out a through inspection of the fortifications.—"China Mail" (March 18).

THE statement recently made that the Calcutta Tramway Company have practically arranged to work their cars by electric power is scarcely accurate. Negotiations with an English firm have, it is true, been carried on with this object in view, but it has been found that the track is in such a condition that it will have to be entirely relaid with modern rails before electric traction can be applied with any chance of success. An offer has been made to the Company to take over their property, and it remains to be seen whether this will be accepted. In any case very heavy expenditure would have to be incurred before the cars could be run by electricity.

PANEGYRIC VERSUS FACT.

OUR readers may perhaps remember the Hon. Mr. Mehta, as he was a little more than a year ago. Mr. Mehta became a member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council as the representative of Bombay, and had not long joined in the deliberations of that body before he succeeded in convincing more than one member of the Government that he was a typical representative at least of the Bombay Municipality. Undeterred by this criticism Mr. Mehta followed the maxim of General Grant, and "kept pegging away," buttressing the weakest of arguments with the strongest of language, and maintaining towards the Government an attitude of "stubborn 'agin'ness which delighted the Congress-wallas of Calcutta. A little pamphlet published the other day proves that the Congress-wallas of Bombay appreciate his services no less. The pamphlet in question is a report of the proceedings of the various meetings held in the Western City for the adoption and presentation of addresses to the Hon. Member, and contains Mr. Mehta's reply to these. It will astonish those who have watched his career in the Legislative Council to learn how much they have lost since his retirement from that body.

One gentleman, Mr. Sayani, speaks of Mr. Mehta's "wonderful mastery of facts, keen powers of debate, fearless independence and forensic eloquence." It seems, moreover, that his "marked ability and sound discrimination, his moderation and rare public spirit and devotion to the public cause" combined with several other things, "have succeeded (sic) in his recognition as the prince of the local corporation." We can quite understand the "loud cheers," which are said to have followed this eulogy. But this is not all. Mr. Sayni, having probably got his second wind while the cheers were going on, startled us with enthusiastic references to Mr. Mehta's "constitutional l re and thorough grasp of facts (we have had this before, though), mastery of details and correct appreciation of statistics," and to his "knowledge, culture and experience." After this it seems a little tame to say that "he has solved intricate matters to the reasonable satisfaction of the Executive as well as the ratepayers." Mr. Sayani makes amends, however, by going on to remark that "In short, Mr. Mehta is as much (sic) strong in constructive powers as he is in destructive criticism." Mr. Sayani's encomium concludes with the statement that Mr. Mehta "possesses the rare gift of discernment (rare in Bombay, perhaps), he is sagacious in advice, unselfish in motive, strong to urge the right, and undaunted in action." One might be inclined to suppose that Mr. Sayani had pretty nearly exhausted the vocabulary of flattery. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, the next speaker, evidently felt this, for he begins in a weak way, which almost seems an echo of Mr. Sayani, and speaks of Mr. Mehta's "boldness and independence, his ability, his culture, courtesy and refinement of manners." He adds that the Hon. Member's sympathies are "broadbased," an adjective which Mr. Dalji Abaji Khare attempts to paraphrase when he describes Mr. Mehta as a "cosmopolitan citizen of India"! The address itself amalgamates these and various other tributes which fell from the speakers upon this memorable occasion, and clinches them with the following eloquent apostrophe: "These are the splendid qualities that have adorned your public career and laid the solid foundation of that confidence which you enjoy. You have set a shining and an admirable example to your fellowmen, and shed lustre on the whole country. May you long live to render equal, if not greater, services to your country in future, and bind fresh laurels to your brow." We have seen equally fine words used in commemorating the achievements of men whose names have lived in history. But we have never seen quite so many of them used all at once. We have only given our readers a few specimens of the panegyrics pronounced by Mr. Chandavarkar, Mr. Sayani, Dr. Balchandra, Mr. Dinsha E. Wacha, and others. If the late member of the Viceroy's Council had been Demosthenes, Socrates, and Julius Cæsar rolled into one his admirers could scarcely have said more about him. There is absolutely no harm in the business, especially as it does not seem to have turned even Mr. Mehta's head; for the Hon. Member (as he then was) referred in his reply to the Congresswallas, admitting that "our faults are many, our imperfections numerous, our capacities and abilities neither great nor brilliant, our methods disjointed and unmethodic," and the only redeeming feature which he professed to find in himself and his colleagues was that "our motives are not what they are represented to be by a certain class of Anglo-Indians who have now taught Mr. Bhavnagri to echo their sentiments."

Mr. Mehta vindicated the purity of his motives by proceeding to attack "English officialdom," and its want of sympathy with the people. "I know," he said, "that the latter statement of fact is vehemently and passionately denied," and he quoted Lord Harris so as to draw significant hisses from the meeting. "I have no doubt," proceeded Mr. Mehta, "his Lordship was sincere in his conviction, like many others who echo the same sentiment from superficial observation, and without having a close and intimate personal insight into the real state of things. The claim is a very plausible one. For close upon eight months of the year district officers camp into the district, and visit place after place and village after village doing revenue and magisterial work which must necessarily bring them into contact with large numbers of the people." In spite of all this Mr. Mehta denies that a civilian can understand the people in his district, or sympathise with them. It is interesting to note the grounds on which this Parsi lawyer bases his claim to represent the people of the Bombay Presidency. He states that he has gone on professional business through Guzerat, Kathiawar, Rajputana, Central India and the Deccan, "I have thus visited not only the large and small towns, but, thanks to the combination of revenue and judicial functions, I have followed the camps of district officers from village to village in the remotest parts of the Presidency." Mr. Mehta has therefore come far less into contact with the people of any particular district than the most unsympathetic officer in the Civil Service. Nevertheless "the hearts of the people would open to me as it (sic) could never open to any, even the most sympathetic officer, and I could enter into their real thoughts and feelings and interests without let or difficulty." Mr. Mehta is ingenious, but not convincing. The picture of an oppressed peasantry flying from the unjust district officer and confiding in the tender-hearted lawyer is a little too absurd.—"Englishman."

MEDICAL REFORM IN INDIA.

PUBLIC MEETING IN CALCUTTA.

A VERY large gathering composed of the European and Native inhabitants of Calcutta, including a large number of medical men, assembled at the British Indian Association Rooms on the 30th March to consider the question of medical reform in India. Raja Peary Mohan Mookerjee, C.S.I., took the chair, and after briefly addressing the meeting he called upon Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee M.D. (Lond.), of Bombay, to address the meeting who in a lengthy extempore speech lasting over an hour eloquently gave an outline of the movement.

Dr. Bhubon Mohun Sircar then proposed:—That this meeting is of opinion that the existing medical administration of India, with its two military medical services, from one of which all higher civil appointments in the departments of education, sanitation, and civil medical relief are at present filled up, is indefensible in principle, harmful in its operation, and inordinately costly, and that in the interests of the service and the public, to secure efficiency with economy, and to further the cause of sound medical education, the medical service of the country should be reorganised so as to have one consolidated military medical service and a distinct civil medical service independent of any connection with the army, and recruited from the profession in England and India.

This resolution was seconded by Dr. M. N. Bannerjee, supported by Babu Kali Charan Bannerjee, and carried.

It was then proposed by Dr. Soorjee Coomar Surbadikari:—That, having regard to the fact that the pay and prospects of the Civil Assistant-Surgeons are not adequate to the work done by them, this meeting is of opinion that they should be placed upon the same footing with the members of the Provincial Civil Service in its Judicial and Executive branches.

This was seconded by the Honble Surendra Nath Banerjee, supported by Dr. Nund Lall Ghose, and unanimously carried.

The next proposition was moved by Dr. Mohendra Lall Sircar:—That this meeting elects Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee, M.D. (Lond.), of Bombay, as its delegate to England to give evidence before the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure, and to take such other steps as he may think necessary to further the objects of the meeting.

This was seconded by Mr. Mon Monhan Ghose, supported by Dr. U. Banerjee, and was put to the meeting and carried.

It was next proposed by Babu Saligram Sing:—That a committee be appointed to draft memorials in accordance with the terms of resolutions I and II, and that such memorials be forwarded to the proper authorities under the signature of the chairman of this meeting.

Seconded by Babu Heramber Chandra Mitra, and carried.

Mr. R. D. Mehta proposed that a comittee be formed to raise funds for the above purpose.

Seconded by Mr. J. Ghosal, and carried.

With a vote of thanks to the chair, proposed by Mr. W. C. Bonorjee the meeting terminated.—"Indian Lancet."

MR. P. G. MELITUS, C.I.E., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, proceeds to England on six months' furlough from the 18th of April, 1896. Mr. E. A. Gait, I.C.S., who has acted on two previous occasions, will again act as Secretary, Mr. F. J. Monahan, the Deputy Commissioner of Sibsagar, being appointed to act for Mr. Gait as Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 2.

Galbraith, Major-Genl, Bo, Comdg Quetta Dist, on leave, from Quetta.
Donovan, Surgn-Lt-Col, Punjab, A M S, on duty, from Peshawar.
Skipirth, Lt, Punjab, R A, on leave, from Ferozepore.
Walts, Lt, Bengal, R A, on exchange, from Meerut.
Walker, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 40th Pathans, on leave, from Fort Sandiman.
Blade, Col, Bo, on duty, from Quetta.

APRIL 3.

Childers, Capt, Bengal, 2nd Oxfordshire, L I, on leave, from Bareilly.
Owen, Lt, Bengal, 2nd Oxfordshire, L I, on leave, from Bareilly.
Leetham, Capt, Bengal, 5th Dra Guards, on leave, from Meerut.
Barker, Lt, Bengal, 5th Dra Guards, on leave, from Meerut.
Hunt, Capt, Bo, 2nd K O York, L I, on leave, from Nasirabad.
Dalrymple, Brig-Genl, Comdg Nerbudda Dist, on leave, from Jubbulpore.
Benn, Lt, Bo, 3rd Cavalry, on leave, from Deesa.
Weston, Surgn-Major, Bo, A M S, on leave, from Poona.
Phillips, Major, 19th Bo I, on leave, from Poona.
Knatchbull, Capt, Bo Dist, Recruiting Officer, on leave, from Poona.

APRIL 4.

Young, Capt, R A, on duty, from Karachee.
Broadfoot, Lt-Col, Bo, R I A, on leave, from Kirkee.
Nairne, Lt-Genl, Bo, Comdg, Bo Forces, on leave, from Poona.
Mercer, Major, Bo, A M Secy, on duty, from Poona.
Lecky, Capt, Bo, A D C, on leave, from Poona.
Cowan, Capt, Bo, 25th B R, on furlough, from Ulwar.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 4.

Dalrymple, Brig-Genl, Bengal Staff, on leave, to England.
Nairne, Lt-Genl, Bo Comdg, Bo Forces, on leave, to England.
Galbraith, Major-Genl, Bo Comdg, Quetta Dist, on leave, to England.
Cowan, Capt, Bo, 25th B R, on furlough, to England.
Wickham, Lt, Bo, Ord Dept, on leave, to England.
Hamilton, Lt, Bo, Ord Dept, on leave, to England.
Steve s, Capt, Bo, R H A, on duty, to England.
Hussey, Capt, Bo, R A, on leave, to England.
Young, Capt, Bo, R A, on duty, to England.
Pailly, Lt-Col, Punjab, 18th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Broadfoot, Lt-Col, Bo, R H A, on leave, to England.
Lecky, Capt, Bo, A D C, on leave, to England.
Mercer, Major, Bo, A M Secy, on duty, to Poona.
Baugh, Capt, Bo, 3rd Bo L I, on furlough, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 6th April, 1896.

The Regimental Committee will meet at the Fort Headquarters at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday next to consider the question of the distribution of Prizes.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 6th April, 1896.

1. Members are ordered to return all arms and accoutrements to Head-quarters at once.

2. Leave of absence has been granted to the undermentioned :—Vols. A. Fielding and A. W. Gibson, "C" Company, from 4th April to 15th June 1896.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The Competitions for the "Scout Challenge Cup" and for the "Troop Challenge Cup" will take place at Bandora on the

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100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate 4 0
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		Rs.
Barnett and Fils' 1816 vintage...	...	220
Do. 1840 ,, ...	...	138
Justerini and Brook's 60 years old	...	201
Martell's ***	...	54
Do. *	...	46
Barnett and Fils' 1870 vintage ...	...	38
&c., &c., &c.		

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American Dentist,
No. 5-67, ESPLANADE ROAD.
TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
(Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India).
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. the VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA
GENERAL LORD ROBERTS;
H. E. LORD WENLOCK, GOVERNOR of MADRAS.

ASTIGMATISM is due to the want of perfectly corresponding symmetry of curvature in the refracting parts of the eye in certain directions. Many persons after failing to obtain glasses to improve their defective vision up to the normal standard, from Goldsmiths, Chemists, or other vendors of spectacles, have resigned themselves to the conviction that further improvement is unattainable. In the majority of such cases ASTIGMATISM would probably be found on proper examination, and the addition of a positive or negative cylinder of the right power at the required angle would confer a delightful revelation. With ladies particularly, astigmatism is often the unsuspected cause of distressing disturbances of the nervous system that entirely disappear when it is corrected by suitable glasses. The necessary lenses, either simple or compound cylindrical, can be manufactured at either of our Factories in India. We are thus enabled, not only to prepare the spectacles within a reasonable time, but to give great attention to the exact adjustment upon which successful results depend

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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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SPECIALIST ON DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 4.

No telegraphic advices through Reuter calling for notice in this column are to hand since those under Thursday evening's date when Consols in London closed for the holidays at the enhanced rate of 109 15-16; French Rentes in Paris having been ¼ per cent. higher, at 101¼; with Paris Exchange on London 1¼ centime lower, at fcs. 25·19. The price of Bar Silver was unchanged in London at 31 1-8d. per oz.; and in New York at 68 3-8 cents, with demand Exchange on London unaltered. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight was put down 1-8d., say, to 1s. 2 1-8d. The Indian Council allotted a quarter-of-a-lakh of extra Bills on Bombay at Wednesdays's extra allotment price of 1s. 2 3-8d. The weekly shipments of Specie advised are £60,000 in Silver to Bombay; and £23,000 in the same metal to Hongkong.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed on Thursday evening for the holidays, not to re-open until Wednesday. The feeling was quiet at closing; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady. The day's Sales aggregated 8,000 bales, inclusive of 300 East Indians. The day's Imports were 6,000 bales. Both spot and arrival quotations were all unchanged. The Manchester market closed quiet but steady.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the five days ending on Thursday evening were 39,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers, 64,000 bales. The imports were 68,000 bales. The total Stock had been reduced by 43,000 bales, and stood at 1,121,000 bales.

The New York market was virtually unchanged on Thursday, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands remaining at 7 7-8 cents; while July Futures were two points higher, at 7·68 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 7,000 bales compared with 20,000 bales on the corresponding day last year, and 5,000 bales the year before.

The Banks, and the Freight, Stock, and Share markets have been closed since Thursday evening; but in

WHEAT and SEEDS a moderate amount of business for shippers' account has been reported in steady markets, and on the basis of our last quotations.

COTTON has also been dealt in to a small to moderate extent, Friday's purchases having been 200 bales each of Amreli Ginned, at Rs. 199½; and Broach, at Rs. 207, and 50 Batva, for exporters' account; and for the Mills, 400 Bengal, at Rs. 155-66; while to-day, shippers have taken 2,000 bales, made up of 600 Karanja, at Rs. 178; 400 Broach, at 207; and 200 each of Khangaum at Rs. 173; Khundwa, at Rs. 184½; Bengal, at Rs. 152; Dharwar, at Rs. 195; and Barsee, at Rs. 196 per candy; local spinners have bought only 100 Bengal, at Rs. 155.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.
Good Dholleras 3 9-16
The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.
2¾ per cent. Consols 109 15-16
3 per cent. Rentes 101¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 119¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 63¾
Bar Silver 31 1-8
Exchange on India 30 days' sight 1-2 1-8
Holidays until Wednesday.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion, £47,100,000, decrease £1,600,000; Public Deposits, £17,200,000, decrease £1,500,000; Other Deposits, £45,300,000, decrease £400,000; Other Securities, £28,500,000, increase £1,000,000; Notes and Gold, £37,100,000, decrease £3,000,000. The Bank's Reserve is 59 per cent. of the Liabilities.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton		39,000 bales.
,, ,,	Surats	800 ,,
,, Imports of	Cotton	68,000 ,,
,, ,, ,,	Surats	nil
Stock of	Cotton	1,121,000 ,,
,,	Surats	35,000 ,,

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie arrived here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 2.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall left here, for Karachi, this afternoon.

APRIL 3.

The Hall Line steamer Werneth Hall left here yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, APRIL 3.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Pekin arrived here this afternoon.

APRIL 4.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno left here, for Bombay, this morning.
The P. and O. Company's steamer Rohilla left here, for Bombay, this afternoon.

COLOMBO, APRIL 4.

The mail steamer Ravenna, from Bombay, arrived.

APRIL 5.

The mail steamer Victoria, from Aden, arrived.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Osborne arrived at Hongkong on the 4th instant.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

APRIL 5.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Bhamo route to China right.
Line Saigon Bangkok right.
Turkish route interrupted beyond Bagdad.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 31st March, compared with the Statement of 24th March, 1896:—

LIABILITIES.	March 24. Rs. A. P.	March 31. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	68,50,000 0 0	68,50,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,83,41,543 10 5	2,25,57,629 6 8
Other Deposits, &c.	5,01,61,595 2 9	5,50,82,730 8 9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,67,141 15 9	7,88,155 3 8
Sundries	24,07,493 12 4	23,89,378 14 8
Rs.	9,90,27,774 9 3	10,76,67,894 1 9
ASSETS.	**Rs. A. P.**	**Rs. A. P.**
Government Securities	58,96,840 0 0	61,89,020 0 0
Other authorised Invtmts.	48,30,439 0 0	47,32,546 8 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,83,28,813 5 1	1,84,75,275 14 6
Credits do do.	1,30,42,122 15 9	1,31,18,913 11 2
Bills Discounted, &c.	3,18,04,788 4 1	3,37,12,859 12 11
Balances with other Banks	6,35,388 1 2	6,66,151 3 1
Bullion	4,686 1 1	4,306 0 4
Dead Stock	13,11,840 10 0	13,12,835 1 4
Stamps	10,880 14 9	11,101 10 3
Sundries	15,49,207 8 10	15,08,411 8 6
Cash, &c., at Head Office	98,45,859 2 4	1,74,16,830 1 2
Do. at Branches	1,14,68,878 4 5	1,55,28,641 12 6
Rs.	9,90,27,774 9 3	10,76,67,894 1 9

The following is the Banks Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to March 31, 1896:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	3,00,611	Inc.
Do. at Branches	37,15,474	do.
Other Deposits	44,21,135	do.
Post Bills	2,21,014	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	1,85,287	Inc.
Loans	1,53,568	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	76,791	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	19,10,071	do.
Cash at Head Office	25,70,971	do.
Do. at Branches	40,59,763	do.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 21st March, 1896:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total	Rs. 1,97,635	Rs. 6,30,444	Rs. 7,269	Rs. 8,35,348
Corresponding week last Year. Open 1,490 Miles	...	...	...	7,90,827
Increase				Rs. 44,521

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

DAGLISH—April 4, at Parel, of typhoid fever, Joseph Daglish, of Newcastle on Tyne, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, aged 36 years. Deeply regretted.
DOWSON—April 3, at the European General Hospital, of typhoid fever succeeding small-pox, Ralph Dowson (of Messrs. Dowson Taylor & Co., Ld., Manchester), aged 42. Friends will please accept this intimation.
PEREIRA—April 3, at Nabob's House, Nesbit Road, Byculla, Mrs. Emelia Pereira, relict of the late F. X. Pereira, aged 60 years. Deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

WAKLEY—March 16, at Choweree, Barnstaple, wife of T F S Wakley, C E, formerly District Engineer, East Indian Railway, Allahabad, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

JONES—LEGGETT—March 17, at All Saint's, Upper Norwood, Charles Kenelm Digby Jones, eldest son of Charles Digby Jones, 12, Chesterfield, Edinburgh, to Lily Christine (Daisy), eldest daughter of Col J B Leggett, late Madras Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

BADDELEY—March 12, at Eastbourne, Guy Rowley Le Fleming, second son of Col Paul Baddeley, R A, Cawnpore, aged 14.
BARTON—March 3, suddenly, by an accident, during a gale at sea, Capt Arthur E Barton.
BUTTLER—March 14, Lt-Gen W H A Buttler, of Silverhill-lodge, St Leonard's-on-Sea late Madras Army, aged 65.
CHEYNE—March 1, at Colorado Springs, Charles Cheyne, late 14th Foot and Indian Staff Corps, aged 32.
CHILD—March 15, at Elmers-end, Beckenham, Joseph Clulow, eldest son of Catherine Emily Child and of the late Commander Septimus Child, H M I N.
JONES—March 13, at Caterham, Surrey, John Henry Jones, late Branch Pilot in the Government Bengal Pilot Service, Calcutta, aged 59.
NISBET—March 18, at Overcliffe, Gravesend, Robert Innes Nisbett, M R C S, Eng, L S A, formerly of Forres and Calcutta, aged 69.
PECK—March 18, at Gorey, Jersey, Eustace Marriott Peck Lieutenant 2nd Royal Irish Rifles, son of Kenrick Peck, 23.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1896.

THE valedictory speech of Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Brackenbury to the Viceroy's Council was an able resume of the military policy of the Government in these later times, when everything, even economy, has to give way before the superior claims of efficiency. The gallant General courageously undertook to satisfy the Hon. Mr. Playfair and other non-military members of the Council in regard to matters upon which "they had and could have no real knowledge whatever." The first subject on which it seemed desirable to dispel the prevailing ignorance—an ignorance which we are afraid is shared by the general public—is the Royal Indian Marine, the force set apart for the naval defence of India. The fifty vessels which constitute it are of various kinds, including two old-fashioned armour-plated turret ships—the Magdala and Abyssinia—permanently stationed in the Bombay harbour; two gunboats, and seven first-class torpedo boats, which are in charge of the Royal Navy and partly officered by the Royal Indian Marine. Four troopships are employed on transport service between India and Burma and between Indian ports. One is sent occasionally to England, and another is a despatch boat in the Persian Gulf. Others are utilised in Marine Surveying and in the transport of troops by river up the Irrawaddy, or wherever else they may be required. We have Sir Henry Brackenbury's word for it that he has never heard this important Service spoken of before in Council. Yet it supplies the Port Officers for all the chief ports of India and the officers for the Marine Service and for the Marine Transport Service. In its dockyards in Bombay, Kidderpur and elsewhere, repairs for the Royal Navy and for its own vessels are effected. Small vessels are built and construction and repairs are carried out for the local Government at cost prices. The Indian Marine Budget for the last year was sixteen and a-half lakhs, of which some fourteen lakhs were expended. The estimate for the next year is nearly a lakh and a-half under that of last year. Evidently the Government of India has no desire to emulate the liberality of the Home Government in the matter of naval estimates. While the exigencies of the political situation is held to justify an expenditure of two millions sterling this year on the Royal Navy, the Government of India see their way to effect an economy of Rs. 1,36,000 in the Indian Marine.

If the political outlook is so much more satisfactory east of Suez than in the Mediterranean and elsewhere, and if it is held to justify reductions here while a demoniacal extravagance reigns at Home, we should all rejoice exceedingly. Unfortunately this is just the point on which General Brackenbury failed to throw any light whatever. He passed it over in silence—a silence that may have been discreet, but was certainly not informing. To the lay mind, which must suffer in such matters under the disadvantage of having no real knowledge about them, it seems strangely imprudent to increase the great charges which have been brought on the relative strength of our own other naval forces in Eastern waters by the results of war between Japan and China. Russia has deemed it necessary to largely increase her squadron in the Northern Pacific, where it is now far stronger in ironclads and cruisers than that of any of the other European Powers. The French have also added to the number and improved the type of their war vessels in the Far East; the turret ships which ten or fifteen years ago were believed to be a sufficient protection against the attempts of a strong cruiser or two, if any such ventured so far from home, are now obsolete. The conditions are in fact altogether changed. While possible enemies have ironclads of the second class, and first class cruisers of the most modern type east of Suez and the Cape, the Indian Marine does not possess a single ironclad for coast defence of the modern type. There are torpedo boats, but not one torpedo catcher. Will anyone say that the East India squadron is sufficiently strong to enable India to safely dispense with a more powerful Indian Marine than that which now exists. A very distinguished admiral recently in command of that squadron when asked whether if an enemy were a thousand miles distant he would remain in these seas to defend Bombay, said very frankly that he would not leave a single ship—he would take them all to fight the hostile fleet before they entered the Indian seas. That would no doubt be sound strategy. But suppose the enemy eluded the British Admirals, the want of coast defence vessels would be fatal to the open ports. A judicious increase in the strength of the Royal Indian Marine would not only provide against that particular contingency, but would do something to supply another deficiency which in time of war would be full of danger. The guns of the batteries for coast and harbour defence at present depend chiefly on the zeal and loyalty of Volunteers for the *personnel* to work them, it being found impossible to spare gunners from the Royal Artillery for the duty. The lascar cruisers of the Indian Marine could be trained to handle guns without inconvenience or danger, and they would be a useful reserve for the training of the largest batteries. If it be consistent with the maxims of an austere prudence to man mountain batteries with natives of the country there is no reason why lascars should not be specially trained to lend a hand in the working of the big guns which defend the coast.

While pointing to certain shortcomings which will have to be made good, it must be acknowledged that Sir Henry Brackenbury has been able to lay before the Council and the country a record of excellent work, accomplished with a regard for economy which in military matters is so unusual that it deserves special recognition. We exclude from this consideration the 173½ lakhs expended on the Chitral expedition. It must be admitted that the mobilization of the 17,000 men employed on that campaign and the admirable completeness and smooth working of the Commissariat arrangements were deserving of the highest praise. There was, however, a hitch at the outset which disclosed an element of delay that must be provided against in future mobilisations. Arrangements had been matured long before for the purchase or hire of camels and other transport animals when the time came for mobilisation. In the districts the civil authorities had ascertained what animals were available and where they were to be found. Purchasing officers were told off and placed in touch with the civil authorities. But at the last moment owners refused to hire, and hesitated to sell. In this way a week or two was lost which might have been of great importance if it were necessary to forestall an enemy approaching the frontier. In the result the camels were purchased, doubtless at a price which overcame the reluctance of the owner to sell, the progress of railways was gradually disestablishing the camels in India, and the supply is by no means as abundant as it was eighteen or twenty years ago, when it was possible to procure sixty thousand, to be used up in one campaign. It is decided to raise the establishment of transport camels to 3,250, to be immediately available and utilised for advanced depots before the order for mobilisation is issued. This considerable establishment will enable the department to train a large number of camel-drivers to take charge of the camels that are purchased or hired. Forty thousand transport animals were employed with the Chitral force, being more than two camels to each man. Similar considerations have obliged the Government to increase the number of artillery horses—which have to be imported from Australia—by 1,000, so as to have a sufficient reserve to obviate the inconvenience of denuding the garrison batteries of their horses to supply the Field Army on mobilisation. Mules to the number of 1,750 will be kept in hand, it being impossible to procure them in India when required. Bullocks can always be requisitioned; and it is not necessary to keep them on the peace establishment. The camels, horses, and mules will be utilised for transport purposes in ordinary times and thus effect a saving in the usual transport charges. The cost of these and other preparations for mobilisation amounts to forty-nine lakhs and a-half. It is justified by the consideration that in the event of a great war the attitude of the frontier tribes would largely depend upon the ability of the army to advance rapidly and in good order. If the enemy were formidable it would be hazardous to push on a part of the army and leave the rest to follow when transport could be procured. It is, therefore, necessary to be able to mobilise, as all modern armies are now compelled to do, in as short a time as possible.

THE information brought by the mail leaves the announcement of the intention to occupy Dongola as inexplicable as before. Mr. Curzon, in the House of Commons, and Lord Salisbury, in the House of Lords, are at variance as to the reasons for sending the expedition. The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs read three telegrams from Lord Cromer. The first, dated 26th February, stated that merchants had reported that Osman Digma is advancing into the Suakim district. The next day another telegram gave the rumour that Osman had been sent to Kassala; the third declared that he "has hastily set out for Gas Rejeb." There were also rumours about small bodies of horsemen seen in the neighbourhood of Suakim. Mr. Curzon, having read these telegrams, said impressively: "This is the information, and those were the telegrams and despatches which were the foundation of what I said in the earlier part of my statement yesterday." While Mr. Curzon was reading the telegrams in the Lower House, Lord Salisbury refused to give any information on the subject in the House of Lords, as "the telegrams received dealt with grave and confidential matters of military tactics, which could not with propriety be laid before their lordships." In the course of the evening, when it was understood that the telegrams had been read in the House of Commons, Lord Kimberley asked Lord Salisbury why the information was withheld from the Lords. The Prime Minister said: "Mr. Curzon has, for the benefit of Mr. Morley, selected three telegrams which can be communicated without harm. Undoubtedly, the noble Lord is quite right, in desiring to have this information supplied to your lordships, and I think it ought to be done." The information that the Under-Secretary affirmed to be the foundation for the policy of the Government, was pronounced by Lord Salisbury to be only matter of no consequence What were those grave and confidential matters of military tactics which could not be laid before the House? There was no hint of anything of the kind in Mr. Curzon's prepared statement on the previous day, or in his reply to Mr. Morley, who asked for further information. The official statement of objects and reasons was received with ominous silence on the ministerial benches, as was also Mr. Balfour's brief reference to the subject. Mr. Chamberlain was to speak, and he took notes of the discussion. But, apparently impressed by the silence of the House and unwilling to associate himself with a measure which he instinctively felt would be unpopular, he took care not to speak. This forbearance was the more remarked as Mr. Labouchere alleged that the Egyptian forward policy was forced upon the unwilling Ministry by the Colonial Secretary.

Mr. Curzon, who is said to have spoken as if he did not approve of the proposed movement, gave the first place to the relief or diversion which the expedition to Dongola might afford to the Italians at Kassala. The protection of Egypt against possible invasion was given the second place. No sooner was it decided to send 8,000 Egyptian troops to Dongola, with a view to the relief of Kassala, four hundred miles away, than the Military experts pointed out that such a movement would be highly dangerous, if not impossible, at the beginning of the hot season. The desert between Wady Halfa and Dongola is for the first eighty miles a chaos of rock and waterless sand. A Mahdist army of 18,000 picked troops sent by the Khalifa under the best of his generals to invade Egypt, suffered so much from famine and thirst that the remnant which reached the neighbourhood of Wady Halfa, were easily defeated by a much smaller force of Egyptian troops. Lord Wolseley, and other officers familiar with the local geography, came to the conclusion that the expedition to Dongola must be deferred until September. It was decided to send a force to Akasheh, ninety miles south of Wady Halfa. How an Egyptian force in such a position can influence the course of events in Kassala it is not easy to see. Osman Digma, who is in command of the 10,000 Mahdists beleaguering that fort, can spend a month or two in that undertaking, and yet have ample time to return to Dongola before the Anglo-Egyptian force can march thither in September. It is surmised that our forward movement has some political purpose which has not been disclosed. Mr. Curzon, indeed, spoke of political considerations influencing the policy of the Government. It was when asked for information as to the grounds upon which the Government were acting, that he read the telegrams in the House of Commons which Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords described as "harmless." The situation is the more disquieting, seeing that the *Times*, apparently knowing what is really intended, states that the occupation of Dongola will be followed by that of Abu Hamid, and that Egypt is now both from a financial and from a military point of view in a position to undertake the recovery of Khartoum.

THE last census showed that the population of India, including the Native States, has increased in the last decade by 20,000,000, giving a grand total of little short of three hundred millions. Since the census was taken, the rate of increment has certainly reached, and probably exceeded, thirty crores. Now, let us compare these figures with those of the population of Europe. In 1885 Europe gave standing room and little more to 337,000,000 people. In 1895 the number was 367,000,000 showing an increment of thirty millions. The population of Russia showed an increase in the ten years of the astounding number of twelve millions and a-half. Germany came next with an increase of four millions and a-half. Next stands Austro-Hungary with an increment of three millions and a-half. Great Britain, or rather the United Kingdom, is fourth on the list with an increase of two and a-half millions. In that increase Ireland has no share, her population having declined in that, as in the four previous decades; a singular exception to other European countries, even France, whose population is not increasing, not having yet reached the state of actual decline. Italy shows an increase of one million and a-half. The population of the European Provinces of Turkey has increased by a million and one hundred thousand—a very notable evidence of vitality, which will surprise those who have been declaiming so violently about the decay of the Ottoman Empire. The rate of increase in the Sultan's European dominions (2·44) exceeds even that of Russia (1·46), which is more than double that of Germany (0·66). France shows a nominal increase of 600,000

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE REASON WHY M. BERTHELOT RESIGNED.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent states that M. Berthelot resigned because Baron Mohrenheim, the Russian Ambassador, objected to his making any statement in the Chamber regarding the Egyptian question without consulting Russia beforehand.

EXCITED DEBATE IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

PARIS, APRIL 2.

In the Chamber of Deputies, this evening, M. Bourgeois read successive despatches received from Great Britain promising to evacuate Egypt. He insisted strongly on the international character of the Egyptian question.

After an excited debate a vote of confidence in the Government was adopted by a majority of ninety-six.

VOTE OF WANT OF CONFIDENCE BY THE FRENCH SENATE.

APRIL 3.

The Senate by a majority of seventy have passed a vote of want of confidence in the foreign policy of the Government, and have also deferred voting the Madagascar credit.

Nevertheless, M. Bourgeois and the Cabinet have decided to remain in office.

ANOTHER RAILWAY FROM SUAKIM.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

Material for a narrow-gauge railway to be laid from Suakim to Tembuk is being prepared at Woolwich.

DEFEAT OF THE DERVISHES AT KASSALA.

ROME, APRIL 4.

Latest advices from the seat of war in Abyssinia state that the entire garrison of Kassala has made a sortie in aid of the outpost at Sabderat, and defeated the Dervishes, who were five thousand strong. The Dervish loss was heavy, but the Italians only lost one hundred killed and wounded.

The fighting lasted for four hours.

DEPARTURE OF SIR RICHARD MARTIN.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

Colonel Sir Richard Martin, the newly appointed Commandant of the Bechuanaland, Matabeleland, and Mashonsland Police, has sailed for the Cape.

MOVEMENTS OF MR. RHODES.

APRIL 3.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes has left Fort Salisbury for Gwelo and Buluwayo with an escort of one hundred and fifty men.

SOUDANESE FOR BULUWAYO.

Two hundred Soudanese, who were engaged by Mr. Rhodes at Port Said on his way out, have landed at Beira, and been despatched to Buluwayo.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S DESPATCH TO PRESIDENT KRUGER.

The *Times'* correspondent at Pretoria says that Mr. Chamberlain's despatch to President Kruger is friendly but firm, and insists on redress of the Uitlanders' grievances, at the same time affirming Great Britain's right to interfere, and requesting a reply to his invitation to the President to come to England.

FURTHER MASSACRES BY MATABELE.

Latest advices from Matebeleland state that a relief party, the number of which is uncertain, after saving several outlying whites, was attacked and massacred by the Matabele.

Buluwayo and Gwelo are now impregnable.

The revolt is principally confined to the Matoppo Hills.

APRIL 4.

Besides Colonel Plumer, of the York and Lancasters, Captains Kershaw, Watts, and Beresford will also proceed on duty with the five hundred men detached for service against the Buluwayo rebels.

JAPAN AND GERMANY.

Commercial and Consular Treaties between Germany and Japan have been signed at Berlin.

It is understood that extra territoriality is not wholly abolished, and that German imports will obtain numerous Tariff reductions.

SERIOUS RISING IN THE DUTCH EAST INDIES.

THE HAGUE, APRIL 4.

Advices from Atchin state that the situation there is serious owing to the defection of the important Chief Djohan, who is besieging several outlying Dutch Forts, and notably the one at Olehleh.

The Dutch Government have decided to take energetic measures against the insurgents.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL 2.

The P. & O. Co's s. s. Sutlej, with the homeward mails of the 28th ultimo, arrived here, at 6 p.m.

FAREWELL TO RETIRING OFFICERS.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

AMRAOTI, APRIL 4.

On the 31st ultimo retired two very old and exceedingly popular officers of the Berar Commission. Mr. Nicholetts, Deputy Commissioner, after thirty-seven years' of service—of which thirty were spent in this province—took his well-earned rest. He was entertained by the European club on the 29th, by the Bar and friends on the 30th, and Mr. G. S. Khaparde gave a grand evening party on the 31st. European and Native gentlemen all assembled to do him honour and say good-bye. Mr. Cumberlege, District Superintendent of Police, who came out nearly forty years ago, and did excellent service, declined all invitations, and would have no function in honour of himself. On the 3rd instant, Mr. Nicholetts left by the mid-night train and Mr. Shriram Shaligram gave him *pan-sopari* on the railway station. Many friends also offered the customary flowers and betel leaves. Mr. and Mrs. Cumberlege left to-day by morning train, the station was tastefully decorated with flags and bunting, and the platform was crowded by European and Native ladies and gentlemen. Mrs. Cumberlege was exceedingly popular, and always received and visited the Native and European society. She will be much missed for a long time to come.

THE KHOTES' GRIEVANCES.

MEETING AT RATNAGIRI.

RATNAGIRI, APRIL 4.

A large and influential meeting of the Khotes' Association assembled here yesterday. Rao Bahadur Phadke presided. The Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare was present. A number of resolutions were passed, amongst others those expressing respectful but emphatic disapprobation of interference with the rights of Khotes in the coming legislation, and of the recent Government resolution requiring payment on the first instalment of whole assessment of Khoti villages not exceeding Rs. 50. A working committee was appointed for submitting representations to Government and taking other constitutional measures.

INDIAN OPIUM IN CHINA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, APRIL 4.

Sir Nicholas O'Conor has upheld the views of our Consul-General at Shanghai, regarding the question of Indian opium taxation, and the Chinese Government has now practically consented to allow the matter to rest in accordance with the views expressed by the Government of India.

ILLNESS OF SIR JAMES WESTLAND.

Sir James Westland is down with an attack of pneumonia.

CURRENCY IN INDIA.

There is no truth whatever in rumours current here to the effect that a gold currency will be established before the rupee is valued at one shilling and fourpence.

THE IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

Colonel Melliss, Inspector-General of the Imperial Service Troops, proceeds Home on leave during the current season.

TROOPING.

A revised Colonial trooping programme has been provisionally sanctioned.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

SIMLA, APRIL 3.

Foreign Department—Colonel Beville is appointed Political Agent at Muskat; Captain Laessoe is appointed Political Agent at Bhopawar.

Military Department—Colonel Creagh is appointed Assistant Quartermaster-General, *vice* Colonel Carrington; Captain Mullaly is appointed Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General for Mobilization, *vice* Major Kemball; Captain Dillon succeeds Major Batten as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; Colonel Jeffreys to command a district Second Class, *vice* Brigadier-General Cooke, on leave.

The following admissions to the Staff Corps are announced:—Messrs. Owens, H. Barr, P. Duhan, W. Kesketh, A. Shairp, and D. Humphreys.

To be Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels—Surgeon-Majors Tomes, Mawson, Dantra, Hamilton, Doyle, Cobb, Stephen, Cadge, Maitland, G. Walker, Swain, Morrice, Smith, Macgregor, Stewart, W. Henderson, Dalal, and Boyd.

To be Surgeon-Majors—Surgeon-Captains Banatvalla, Alpin, Fink, Headley, and Walsh.

Colonel Bunbury is admitted to Colonel's allowances.

Military Works Department—Promotions to Lieutenants Greenwood, Turner, Frieland, Bunbury, King, and Stokes.

DEATH OF LIEUT. GEORGE STANLEY CARY.

POONA, APRIL 5.

Lieutenant George Stanley Cary, Royal Irish Rifles, died, this morning, from enteric fever contracted during the recent Khandalla Manœuvres. Deceased was very popular. The funeral was largely attended by officials, chief represented by Major Mercer. General Gatacre was also present.

SIND PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

KARACHI, APRIL 4.

The Conference meets on the 24th and ends on the 27th. Mr. Chandravarkar will preside. The delegates are expected in Karachi on the 23rd. Arrangements are in full progress. Large numbers of delegates are expected.

THE COTTON DUTIES.

THE BOYCOTTING OF ENGLISH CLOTH

VINGORLA, APRIL 5.

A large and influential meeting of the inhabitants of the Vingorla taluka met, to-day, Rao Saheb Raghunathrao Shiragamker presiding. It was unanimously resolved to use "Deshi Kapada" in future The leading gentlemen of the town spoke strongly in favour. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 5th April 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	
Teheran	4	11	42 p.m.	...	52
Suez	5	2	55 p.m.	...	13

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 5th April, 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	31	..	8
" Karachi	...	10	..	4
" Madras	..	19	..	4

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 20TH MARCH.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamship Clyde, Captain R. G. Murray, R.N.R., with the Overland Mails of the 20th March, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening at 5 o'clock. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Atkinson, Mr G L	Kistler, Miss
Barnes, Mr E	Lund, Mr G
Clarke, J C, 2nd Lieut	Lindsay, Surg-Lieut, V E H
Creagh, Capt	Morris, Mrs
Cochrane, Surg-Lieut, A W R	Mahon, 2nd Lieut, G N S
Crommelin, Mr and Mrs, C R	Mote, Mr
Furr, Miss	Mamprise, 2nd Lieut, R W
Goldingham, 2nd Lieut, R E D	Renwick, Lieut
Hutchinson, Mr L C R	Smyth, 2nd Lieut, G W
Hine, Mr and Mrs	Tillard, 2nd Lieut, J B
Hart, Lieut-Col H H, R E	Wilson, Mrs Stuart, and infnt

FROM BRINDISI.

Bacon, Capt and Mrs	Joallier, Mr
Browne, Surg-Lt-Col and Mrs	Macintyre, Lt-Col and Mrs
Bunbury, Mr and Mrs	Milne, Mr K
Corry, 2nd Lieut, J B	Sargant, Mr S J
Gilman, Mr	Wilson, Mr Stuart

FROM VENICE.—Weighell, Miss

FROM GIBRALTAR.—The Governor of Diu and wife

FROM ISMAILIA.—Smith, Lieut A G

FROM MALTA.—Briggs, Rev D H

FROM ADEN.—Thyne, Capt, and 9 natives

PASSENGERS BY AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. S. MARIA TERESA.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to-morrow at 8 a.m. from the Victoria Dock, No. 8, per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Maria Teresa, Captain V. Gerzmana:—

FROM BOMBAY TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

Lieut D Arbuthnot	Dr Hudson
Mr B Berent	Mrs, Miss and Master C Jost
Mr and Mrs J Bristol	Miss Keighley
Mr H Booker	Countess Keglevich
Miss Booker	Mrs A M Laughlin
Mrs N Cardozo	Mr Nisr Ahmed
Mrs M Chapman	Mr Newberry
Mrs A F Clifford	Mr Petrochilis
Capt F C Delamain	Lieut A J Ralph
Mr Dwarkadass Lalloobhoy	Mr C Ryrie
Mr C Dwarkadass	Mr A Ruden
Miss H C Fenton	Mrs E Salmon and child
Mrs G L Garstin and child	Dr C Schulten
Mr Gompertz	Rvd and Mrs W Scott
Rev R M Gray	Lieut J O B Sexton
Miss Gray	Mrs A E Swinley
Mr G H Handcock	Surg-Major W Sykes
Mr E Hauser	Mr O Pesche
Surg-Major and Mrs C B Hill	Mr and Mrs J P Watson
Mr A Hironimus	Mr J Wietow
Col W R M Holroyd	Mrs Wieser
	Capt Yonge Bateman

FROM KURRACHEE TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

Mr and Mrs Anderson	Mrs Lucas
Mrs Anderson and child	Mr, Mrs and Miss Possimann
Mr and Mrs De Broe	Capt and Mrs A B Scott
Mrs Dyce	Lieut B Scott
Miss Hunter	Mr Seddon
Lieut F M E Kennedy	Mr Weston

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—APRIL 4.

10 p.m. ... ... 81·2

SUNDAY.—APRIL 5.

6 a.m. ... ... 78·3
10 a.m. ... ... 84·3
2 p.m. ... ... 87·3
4 p.m. ... ... 86·3

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 20.

THE EGYPTIAN MYSTERY.

THE Venezuelan complications, the prosecution of Dr. Jameson, Mr. Chamberlain's negotiations with President Kruger, and the other exciting topics that have engaged public attention during the past two or three months have almost been forgotten this week owing to the absorbing interest of the new policy of Her Majesty's Government with regard to Egypt. In Parliament as in the press and ordinary conversation scarcely anything else but the advance on the Nile is discussed. Mr. Curzon's life is made a burden to him by the questions put to him at every sitting. In connection with these questions and explanations a curious thing has happened. On Monday evening, as you have heard by telegraph, Mr. Curzon, in reply to the leader of the Opposition, made a long and detailed statement on the subject of the new departure. It was quite expected that the same or a similar communication would be made in the House of Lords. The late Prime Minister was early in his place; the present Prime Minister was not there at all, and Lord Rosebery expressed surprise thereat. Later Lord Rosebery arrived, and when all the business on the paper had been disposed of, the Premier excused himself for not having made any announcement by saying that he had not been asked to make one. He, however, declined to say anything further then, but consented to answer a question if he received notice. After a few words from Lord Rosebery implying that he did not think much of the defence the matter ended. On the following day a still more curious thing occurred. In the House of Commons, at the request of Mr. Morley, who is leading the Liberal opposition to the despatch of troops to Akasheh, Mr. Curzon read three telegrams from Lord Cromer, dated February 24, February 26, and February 28, respecting the movements of Osman Digma, and an extract from a despatch on the same subject written by the British Consul at Suakin. To anyone who knows anything about the interior economy of the Foreign Office, especially when Lord Salisbury sits on the throne in St. James's Park, it seems almost impossible to believe that Mr. Curzon could have made these communications to the House without the knowledge and permission of his chief. But when in "another place" Lord Rosebery asked for a statement of the grounds on which the Government had acted in ordering the advance of a force towards Dongola, Lord Salisbury replied that he could not gratify the noble lord. In the meantime news reached the gilded chamber that the telegrams that Lord Salisbury said could not be made public had already been made public by his subordinate. Thereupon Lord Kimberley—Lord Rosebery had retired, perhaps in dudgeon—directed Lord Salisbury's notice to what had happened in the House of Commons; and the telegrams were then read. The incident I have described has given rise to much comment not altogether favourable to Lord Salisbury, the criticism being by no means confined to his lordship's opponents. The *Times* in severe, though decorous, language administers a not unmerited rebuke to the noble Marquis. "It would perhaps be well for the authorities at the Foreign Office to come to some clear understanding among themselves as to the information which may fitly be made public." The leading journal adds that if Lord Salisbury had not withheld the telegrams in the first instance "some now inevitable comment would have been avoided." Too much may perhaps be made of the matter, but there is no doubt that it has injured the Government, for apart from the excessive secretiveness of which it is an indication, it shows a carelessness and a slackness that were previously unsuspected on the part of the distinguished statesman responsible for the management of our foreign affairs. Of course, the blunder is welcome to Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Labouchere, who are making all the capital out of it to urge their views in favour of an immediate evacuation of Egypt. Mr. Courtney's warning speech has had a considerable effect on the country, but although it cannot be said that the Soudan expedition is regarded with enthusiasm, or even with much approval by a large section of the population, I do not believe there is any widespread desire, even amongst the great bulk of Liberals, that we should leave Egypt in the present state of affairs. I have said that Mr. Morley is leading the Opposition. He, unlike some of the other Liberal leaders, voted with Mr. Labouchere in the division he took the other night; but it is said the Front Opposition bench are united to-night respecting the vote of censure, for it is virtually that which Mr. Morley has just proposed and which as I am writing is being debated.

BIMETALLISM IN THE HOUSE.

The currency debate ended, after all, without a division. Mr. Maclean, probably knowing what was to come, did not rise immediately after the resolution had been proposed and seconded, to move his amendment. The consequence was that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was free to state at once how the Government regarded Mr. H. Whiteley's motion and generally to describe the policy of the Government with reference to bimetallism. His declarations were such that the hon. member for Cardiff immediately announced that he did not consider it necessary to take a vote of the House. As the Government accepted the resolution and apparently were not disposed to agree to the amendment, Mr. Maclean acted wisely, for if he had carried out his original intentions a few Liberal Unionists might have joined him, but the whole army of Conservatives would on purely party grounds have gone the other way. It is a pity that the question was not raised in a manner that would have enabled us to see what is the actual strength of the respective currency parties in the new House of Commons. The debate was described by Sir William Harcourt as intolerably dull and of the members fresh to Parliamentary life who spoke—none can be said to have leaped into fame by their eloquence. The resolution expressed the opinion that the instability of the relative value of gold and silver since the action of the Latin Union in 1873 has proved injurious to the best interest of this country and urged upon the Government the advisability of "doing all in their power to secure by international agreement a stable monetary par of exchange between gold and silver." The mover, Mr. H. Whiteley, is one of Mr. Goschen's "practical men," and, he possibly feeling that he might get out of his depth, prudently abstained from dealing with the subject from an argumentative or theoretical point of view. He approached the questions as a Blackburn manufacturer and as one to whom the rehabilitation of silver is a matter of vital interest. But he was careful to point out that he did not speak merely as an employer. The working classes in, Lancashire are, as he reminded the House, even more concerned about the matter than the capitalists of that district. Sir William Houldsworth, leader of the Lancashire bimetallists, in seconding the resolution, made a rather strong personal attack on Mr. Maclean. If there is one man amongst the more prominent opponents of Bimetallism who is obnoxious (using the word in a political sense) to the advocates of that creed it is Mr. Maclean. The reason is that he is regarded as a backslider, and Sir W. Houldsworth seemed to take a positive delight in calling the attention of the House to the fact that the bold bad man who wanted to spoil a Bimetallic resolution by tacking on to it a Monometallist amendment, had himself "a few years ago at the Society of Arts read an able paper supporting the bimetallic system." In response to a demand from Mr. Maclean, Sir W. Houldsworth gave 1882 as the date of this interesting episode in the hon. gentleman's life. Mr. Maclean boldly dealt with the accusation when his time to speak came round. He had studied this question in India for some years, where it was a popular subject for discussion long before it was adopted in this country. Speaking generally, he should say the study of bimetallism was a fascinating intellectual exercise for people of subtle minds with a strong taste for paradox. He was not of a metaphysical turn of mind himself, but he confessed the subject had great attractions for him, and, coming fresh from India, where his business experience had been acquired, he devoted his paper mainly to the Indian aspect of the case, indicating his belief, towards the end, that what India gained had perhaps been lost by England. There were probably very few hon. members who could say that all the opinions of fifteen years ago were those which were held at the present moment, and he thought it some advantage to a man to have been able to survey the subject from different points of view.

DID NOT GAIN MUCH.

On the whole Sir W. Houldsworth did not gain very much by informing the House of Mr. Maclean's youthful indiscretion, for he gave his opponent an opportunity of saying that the result of the careful examination of the Gold and Silver Commission, whose report is one of the charters of the Bimetallic League, had satisfied him of the utter impracticability of bimetallism. Sir M. Hicks-Beach began his speech by quoting the resolution proposed by the Bimetallists and accepted by Sir W. Harcourt on behalf of the then Administration. That resolution was accepted by Sir W. Harcourt on behalf of the Government of the day. It was unanimously approved of by the House of Commons. Sir M. Hicks-Beach did not think that the House of Commons—and he was certain that Her Majesty's Government did not—wish in any way to recede from that resolution. It expressed increasing apprehension at the constant fluctuations in the value of the two metals; concurred in recent expressions of opinion on the part of the French and German Governments and German Parliament, and urged upon Her Majesty's Government the desirability of co-operating with other Powers in an international conference for the purpose of considering what measures can be taken to remove and mitigate these evils. After remarking that the meaning of the two resolutions was identical Sir M. Hicks-Beach by way of rebuke to dogmatic controversialists confessed that the more he had studied the question, the more complex and difficult it had appeared to him. As far as he was able to understand the matter it seemed quite impossible to fix a ratio which shall be absolutely independent of the market fluctuations, between two articles like gold and silver, both of them used for other purposes besides the coinage for which that ratio would be be fixed, and one of them capable of being produced in almost unlimited quantities. But, on the other hand, he did not by any means imply that, if an international agreement of the kind suggested were undertaken by a sufficient number of nations for the purpose of fixing a ratio between gold and silver for coinage purposes, that agreement would not influence the fluctuations between the two metals, and possibly bring those two metals nearer together in value than they are at present. To fix any such ratio, as the old one of 15½ or 16 to 1, would in his opinion be an act of absolute dishonesty to creditors. "It would simply mean that kind of financial panic with all its possible results to the credit of the country which has been in previous debates frequently alluded to by some of the highest authorities. Again, it might be possible, as others have suggested, that the ratio to be fixed should be a ratio approximate to the market value of the two metals at the time the ratio was fixed. All I can say is that, if that were done, and it were subject, as I think it would necessarily have to be subject to, variations from time to time in accordance with the variations of the market price, I do not at all see how any such process would fulfil the vague and extravagant hopes which are entertained by the advocates of bimetallism." He disputed the dark picture of the country drawn by the mover and seconder delighting Sir W. Harcourt by declaring that as a whole the country is singularly prosperous. He admitted that agriculture and cotton industry are depressed, but doubted whether in such a country as this prices are affected to any extent by the volume of our metallic currency. The causes he enumerated are foreign competition increased by the continuance of peace; more efficient use of capital; possibly the use of the telegraph; railway extension abroad and bringing the produce of foreign countries to the sea; and to improvements in the navigation of vessels. As to Eastern competition he believed it to be due more to other causes than silver, the greatest being cheapness of labour. With reference to the Indian aspect of the question he said: "I think it has always been admitted by all parties in this House that the great fall of silver has been a serious evil and difficulty to the Government of India. A few years ago the Government of India took the step of closing the mints against the free coinage of silver. Since that time they have, to a great extent, achieved what I imagine was their object, in preventing the fall of the rupee. But there was this remarkable result—the price of silver has very largely fallen, and every year there is an increasing divergence between the market value of the coined rupee and the real value of the silver which is in that rupee. In fact, India now has an inconvertible, appreciated currency. That is not a position—however much relief it may have given for a time to the Government of India—which, I think, can be held to be a satisfactory or final solution of this great question. I therefore do believe that, in the matters which I have alluded to, there are, as this motion states, evils affecting this country and our Indian Empire in the present low value of silver, and we are perfectly ready, as we always have been, to join with foreign countries in a conference as to the best way in which those evils may be alleviated."

WHAT IS THE POLICY?

After referring to Colonial interests he observed: "What is the policy which as a Government we intend to pursue? As I have said, we are willing, we are anxious, seeing that there are evils in the present low value of silver and in the fluctuation in the value of the two metals, to enter into a conference, or into negotiations, which certainly I believe at the present stage would be much better than a conference with other countries upon this subject, but we are not prepared to abandon the gold standard in the United Kingdom." To give further emphasis to this declaration he told the House that, although the Cabinet contained some pronounced bimetallists, all agreed in this—that they should not be justified in proposing or in accepting a departure from the gold standard of the United Kingdom. Sir William Harcourt, who spoke later in the evening, was highly complimentary to his successor at the Treasury, assuring the House that he has never heard Sir M. Hicks-Beach's speech surpassed in ability, in closeness of reasoning, and in frankess and downrightness of statement. Mr. Balfour, who wound up the debate while he admitted that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had faithfully interpreted the views of the Cabinet, found some fault with the tone of the shading of his colleague's remarks. In Mr. Balfour's judgment the whole bend of civilized opinion is in the direction of a double standard; he may be right in his reading of the signs of the times, but if bimetallism is advancing so rapidly, it is strange that there is such slight evidence of the fact in this centre of civilization. The London Press, though it does not use such harsh expressions about its opponents as it did a few years ago, is still as unanimous as emphatic against the proposed change as ever it was this morning. It is stated in a quarter likely to be well-informed that the Government do not propose to promote an international conference, but are willing to consider the advisability of re-opening the Indian mints if the Latin Union are disposed to re-open theirs. It is added that "informal negotiations" on this basis may be attempted.

INDIAN FINANCE AND THE MINTS.

To a scanty audience Mr. A. K. Connell, on Monday, lectured at the Westminster Town Hall, under the auspices of the East India Association on "the Financial Condition of India and the Closing of the Mints." Mr. Connell is well-known at the East India Association, and it is perhaps because he is so well-known he was listened to by a mere handful of persons. Those who stayed away, it may be said without any disparagement of the lecturer, did not, perhaps, lose very much. Mr. Connell, though an able man, always barps on the same string, and the tones he produces are always of the same melancholy strain. The true cause of India's financial perplexities are, he told us for the hundredth time, a "restless frontier policy" and "reckless expenditure on railways," while the root of the evil is to be found in the absence of any really continuous control over Indian expenditure, each Imperial department promoting its own programme. Mr. Connell does not speak from an intimate personal experience of India, but as a student he has devoted much attention to the question, and I believe he once made a cold-weather trip to the Northern provinces on a visit to a relative; he certainly has the courage of his convictions and is apparently undismayed by failure to secure the general adoption of his opinions. Even the *Daily News*, writing after the lecture, declares that the best part of the Indian Budget is the grant of seven millions and a-quarter for State railways, adding:—"That form of Indian expenditure is equally useful and remunerative." Poor Mr. Connell!

THE GOHNA LANDSLIP.

The audience, which assembled last night at the Imperial Institute to hear Mr. J. H. Glass's paper on the Gohna landslip, which attracted so much attention when it occurred two years ago, was not a small one. The spacious lecture hall, with which, through the liberality of Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier, the Institute has been provided, was filled, and Mr. Glass's interesting narrative read in the author's absence by Mr. S. Digby, Secretary of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts, was to judge from the applause much appreciated. Such papers as Mr. Glass's and that of Sir James Lyall, read a few weeks ago, on irrigation in the Punjab are very useful as showing the public at home what admirable work is performed by the Indian services and how equal those services are to any emergencies that may arise. Sir J. Lyall and Mr. Glass have set others a good example. Anglo-Indian officials partly from natural modesty and partly from a desire not to be considered bores, are too prone to hide their light under a bushel to their own detriment. There is at present in this country a gentleman holding a very high official position and who was formerly in the Indian service, whose success is attributed by his friends to a paper he read some years ago before the members of a well known institution.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASE IN INDIA.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* has telegraphed home a summary of what appears in the recently published report of the Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of India on the subjects of enteric fever and venereal complaints. The figures relating to the latter have made a deep impression here, and are the topic of much discussion in medical as well as military circles. Lieutenant-Colonel Lockwood, one of the Conservative members for Essex, intends to ask the Government next week whether the War Office is in possession of facts confirming the Calcutta telegram and whether the Commander-in-Chief in India has made any representation on the subject. It appears from the telegram that the report is for the year 1894. Many people here are wondering why it could not be published earlier; but this, I fancy, is an old, though not an unreasonable, complaint. The value of the excellent Government reports published by the various Governments in India—reports for which the Indian administration is justly celebrated—would be much increased, and they would receive greater attention here if they could be presented to the public sooner.

MR. BHOWNUGGREE.

The Select Committee on Distress from want of Employment which the late Government appointed during the phenomenally severe weather of the winter of 1895-96 is to proceed with its labours though necessarily with a change of *personnel*. One of the new members of Parliament selected to serve on this interesting committee is Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, who, as the representative of a purely working class constituency, may be expected to render valuable assistance in the praiseworthy, but I fear not very hopeful attempt, to solve a most difficult problem. I observe that the hon. member for North-East Bethnal Green is on the side of the Bimetallists and that although he was not well enough to attend the currency debate himself, was one of the gentlemen who issued a whip on behalf of Mr. H. Whiteley's resolution.

SIR HENRY WATERFIELD.

I referred some weeks ago to the rather serious illness of Sir Henry Waterfield, the Financial Secretary at the India Office. Although he has been doing a little work at home, he has not yet resumed his duties in Whitehall, and the doctors are anxious that he should allow himself a complete rest, his recovery being so slow. The popular notion of Government-office men is that even if they do not like Charles Lamb come late and leave early, they have on the whole an easy and comfortable existence. However that may be, Sir Henry Waterfield is a most laborious official, and there can be little doubt, I imagine, that the present unsatisfactory state of his health is largely due to overwork.

BULLS: HIBERNIAN AND OTHERWISE.

The *Spectator* has for the time being dropped its wonderful stories about canine sagacities, and is now cultivating "bulls"—mainly those of the Hibernian species. In its last issue it publishes one that would be hard to beat. "The defendant's counsel, pointing to the plaintiff, said there he sits walking up and down like a motionless statue with the cloak of hypocrisy in his mouth, trying to wire-draw three oak trees out of my client's pocket." The correspondent, who sends the above to the *Spectator*, must be an old man, for he says he heard John Mill tell the story 70 years ago. The two bulls another correspondent attributes to the late Sir George Campbell are worth repeating. On one occasion the ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was calling attention in the House of Commons to some abuse in Indian administration, and proceeded to observe that he had further revelations to make concerning other scandals in comparison with which this one was "A mere fleabite in the Ocean." Another time when speaking about military affairs in India he declared that "the pale face of the British soldier was the backbone of our Indian Army." The following, though not coming in the category of bulls, is rather quaint. It appears in the "In memoriam" column of last Tuesday's issue of the *Times*:—

In memoriam of Herbert Edgell Hunt, who died on the 7th inst., at Monte Carlo. Edgell Hunt and Douglas Stanley, inseparable friends, both returning from a walk when the "mistral" that beats down from the mountain gave poor Stanley, his death chill. Edgell Hunt, in nursing his friend Stanley, and seeing after his affairs—and then Stanley's sudden death—was himself prostrated, and unable to go to Stanley's funeral on the 4th inst., and Edgel Hunt died on the 7th inst. from shock to system and chill, together with anxiety, as the life of his beloved wife was hanging in the balance. There was no organic disease, his heart quite sound, but syncope ensued.

Edgell Hunt died praying that he might be forgiven if he had in any way injured his fellow-man. In separate rock-cut tombs side by side in the cemetery above Monte Carlo overlooking the dark blue Mediterranean Sea.

There lie buried Douglas Stanley and Edgell Hunt, firm friends in life, in death still united; and, the deadly mistral cannot hurt them more. (Brazil papers, please copy.)

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Lieut.-Gen. W. H. A. Butler, Mad. Infantry; Lieut. C. Cheyne, Ben. Ret.; Gen. H. P. Yates, C.B.; Col. C. J.Eden; Major W. V. Greetham; Capt. A. D. Sarratt, R.N.; Dean O'Reilly; Dr. Brabazon; Vice-Admiral Racchia; Gen. O'Neill; Lady Ramsay-Gibson-Maitland; and Mrs. Sophia Ashmead-Bartlett.

HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY.

THERE was a crowded and enthusiastic audience at the Tivoli on Saturday night, when the popular Hudson's Surprise Party presented another excellent change of programme and returned to their popular minstrel entertainment. Every item was encored, and laughter and encores were the order of the evening. Miss Onslow Mackay was most successful in her songs, "The Last Chord" and "Daddy," while the principal items in the second part were Miss May Habgood's two solos, "The Brook" and Ascher's "Festa Napolitana." The pieces are greatly in contrast, and were played with great taste and good execution. A third solo was demanded, but Miss Habgood bowed an acknowledgment. Mr. Hudson and Mr. Harry Shine created a furore with their Salvation Army duet, while Mr. Shine's farce, "Living Models," requires to be seen, as the funny situations and groupings are beyond description. Mr. Provo's shadowgraphs was a really novel and interesting performance, and was well received. The whole programme is most attractive, and will be repeated to-night.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA SCINDIA, G.C.S.I., IN BOMBAY.

THE presence in Bombay of his Highness the Maharaja Scindia, G.C.S.I., recalls to memory a family which played a very leading part in Deccan politics during the latter part of the last, and the early part of the present, century. The tale has been often told, and a very brief reference to it will suffice here. Though the name is now associated chiefly with Central India, the Scindias began their distinguished career in the service of the Peshwas of Poona, and it was only the superabundant energy of certain members of the family, stimulated, it must be allowed, by the Mahratta taste for conquest, that brought their dominion into regions so remote from their homes as Gwalior. So long as the Peshwa remained the nominal head of the Mahratta Confederacy, the Scindias professed allegiance to him, and claimed to be only his vice-gerents, but this nominal ruler could never exercise effective control over his scattered dominions, especially when the outlying districts were in the hands of a man like Madhoji Scindia. This Chief was the real founder of the greatness of the family. True, Ranoji Scindia had acquired possessions in Central India, but all were lost on the disastrous day of Panipat. When Madhoji, therefore, having hardly escaped that terrible slaughter, made his way to Poona, maimed for life, but full of native energy, claimed and obtained a grant of his father's former possessions, the grant was no great favour, for the dominion was still all to re-conquer. Madhoji was a statesman as well as a soldier. How by a combination of subtlety and boldness, by a prudent avoidance of war with the British Power, and by the help of his regular battalions and European officers, he gradually extended his dominions and his influence even into the palace of the Moghuls, is known or ought to be known to every schoolboy. Beside this giant, his successor, Daulat Rao, though for a time in possession of even wider bounds, is a pigmy, and Madhoji's policy towards the British received the most triumphant justification when his successor, deserting the course dictated by prudence and self-control, ventured to cross swords with the foreigners and suffered defeat in battle after battle, one more ruinous than the other. It is an ill-wind, however, which blows nobody good. The overthrow of the Mahrattas and the narrowing of their boundaries within the limits which practically they still occupy, though at the time fatal to their power and prospects, hastened the establishment of law and order under the auspices of the *Pax Britannica*, laid the foundation of a frienship between ourselves and the Scindias, which each succeeding reign has cemented, and which in the person of the present Chief is too firm and sure to be disturbed, and finally gave these warlike marauders the opportunity of turning their swords into plough-shares, and of settling down to the arts of peace. This change was not made at once. Central India was doomed to troublous times, even unto the reign of Maharaja Jivaji Rao Scindia, the late Chief, who remained true to his allegiance, in spite of terrible temptations, during the anxious and critical days of 1857.

Jivaji Rao inherited all the martial instincts, but not the opportunities, of his predecessors. Had opportunity occurred, he would have gladly led his troops into battle, side by side, with the armies of the Queen, and have shown that the ancient Mahratta daring was not extinct. Such opportunities did not occur, and Scindhia was forced to confine himself to mimic warfare. But "peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," and being debarred from fighting his country's foes, he set himself to consolidate his State and to husband its resources. Being a man of keen insight into character, he chose his agents with skill, and by strict economy raised his State (whatever we may think of his peculiar methods) to the position it still holds as one of the most financially sound and prosperous in India.

The namesake of the great founder now sits upon the *gadi* of the Scindias. Born 19½ years ago, his Highness the Maharaja Madho Rao Scindia, G. C. S. I., succeeded his father in 1886, and soon after Dr. Crofts was appointed to the double charge of educating him and looking after his health. This arrangement continued until 1890, when Mr. J W. D. Johnstone was appointed tutor. Under the capable and kindly superintendence of these two gentlemen, his Highness was taught the ordinary subjects which boys learn at school, and in addition acquired a knowledge of field and village surveying, as an introduction to the study of the revenue system. At the age of about 16 his Highness was, with the sanction of the Government of India, entrusted with the administration of the Kherij Mushahira, or Palace Department of the State, and here he received his first experience of office work. He at once devoted himself to introducing improvements into the department in various directions, such as, in the methods of keeping records, in the simplification of accounts, and the prevention of waste for which this department gives many opportunities.

Though not specially fond of books or reading, his Highness has a singularly active and observant mind, and consequently he was never willing to confine himself entirely to school studies. When quite a little boy he learnt photography thoroughly, and later on showed a great interest in every kind of mechanical contrivance. No piece of mechanism comes amiss to him, and he is now very skilful in finding out the principle of any machine that is put before him. His Highness has a narrow gauge private railway at his capital, about 14 miles in length, in which his guests and friends are conveyed on shooting expeditions or to entertainments at the palace.

When his Highness attained the age of

for some months before the investiture the Resident was Colonel Robertson, with whom his Highness had quickly formed a firm, and what promises to be an enduring friendship.

Thus Madho Rao Scindhia II. assumed the responsibilities of his high position under the happiest auspices. But notwithstanding his advantages, his difficulties are many. During the minority, the State had been administered by a Council of Regency consisting of some of the leading nobles of the State. That this body performed its duties with good intentions and with considerable success is proved by the manner in which the Government of India showed its appreciation of the Council's work in conferring honours on some of the members, when they laid down office. But in many respects the Council's methods were those of a past age, and it has since been found that a more modern and more efficient procedure was essential if the administration of the State was to be carried on for the greatest happiness and advantage of both ruler and ruled. Perhaps the hardest administrative nut which his Highness has had to crack has been the management of the Revenue Department.

During the minority of his Highness the Northern Divisions of Gwalior were completely surveyed, and a record formed as the basis for conducting a regular Settlement. Since 1891 this work has been entrusted to a Department of Land Records organised under European supervision on the advice of Sir Edward Buck, C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, in the Revenue Department, to whom for this measure the Darbar is greatly indebted. The Department is one in which the Maharaja takes strong personal interest. One of his Highness's first acts on coming to power was to reorganise the district establishments and charges; to improve the pay and prospects of certain grades of revenue officials; to introduce liberal leave and pension rules, and in consideration of the poor harvests of the past three years, to postpone for three years more the re-settlement, which would otherwise have been effected in the coming year.

During the past cold season his Highness, accompanied by the Resident, made an extended tour, which occupied nearly three months, in the course of which he was able, by close personal inspection, to thoroughly acquaint himself with the working of the administration in every branch and with the needs of the districts in the way of communications, irrigation, &c. Sanction has now been given to various public works, the need for which had, during the minority, been pressed in vain; but the chief result of the tour has been the institution by his Highness on his own initiative of a Board of Revenue composed of officers of revenue experience, and presided over by himself, for the administration of the revenue-yielding departments, and for settling and expediting business which had been found to be greatly in arrears under the system hitherto prevailing.

The Educational Department was called in to aid to a certain extent the Revenue Department in its efforts at reform. The supply of efficient and even fairly educated officials for the service is extremely limited, and a considerable proportion of officials entered on their important duties with no qualifications save family connections or the fact of their being members of the caste of Dekkani Pandits. To remedy this unsatisfactory state of things his Highness ordered the formation of a service school in which youths should receive a special education to fit them for posts in the Revenue and other Departments. The chief special subjects taught are Surveying, Patwari's work, Revenue system, Elements of Criminal and Civil Law, and of Police work. This institution has now been in existence about ten months, and the results so far have been decidedly encouraging.

It is not necessary to enter into details regarding each Department of the State. The Medical, Public Works, and all other Departments have, to a greater or smaller extent, received the attention of the Maharaja, but the pressing need of reform in the Revenue Department has compelled his Highness hitherto to devote most of his attention to it, and rightly so, for without efficiency there, all administration must suffer. One service, however, which his Highness' Military Department has rendered to the British Government cannot be too often noticed. It is well known that when the Imperial Service scheme was first introduced, the Gwalior Darbar placed at the disposal of the Paramount Power two cavalry regiments and a transport train of 500 ponies and 200 carts. When an army was to be sent to Chitral last year, it was seen that the difficulties of transport would be enormous, and his Highness was asked for the services of his train. He consented with alacrity, and within forty-eight hours of the receipt of orders, four special trains were packed with carts and ponies, and were on their way to the front. His Highness personally superintended, and even helped in the loading, and hardly took sleep or food until the last train had started. The corps did admirable service during the expedition, and his Highness received the thanks of Government. Her Majesty further showed her favour towards His Highness by conferring on him the Grand Commandership of the Star of India. His Excellency the Viceroy personally invested his Highness with this decoration in October last.

In the matter of communications, Gwalior has much improved of late. Besides the construction of new roads, the State has a considerable length of railway in hand. The Guna-Beena line was sanctioned and mainly constructed during the minority, and the same may be said of the Bhopal-Ujjein line, but his Highness has himself promoted the construction of extensions of each of these, viz., from Guna to Bara, and from Ujjein to Rutlam, and has found the entire capital necessary for these works. Surveys have also been commenced for a system of light feeder lines.

It only remains to allude to the estimation in which his Highness Madho Rao Scindhia is held in private life by his friends and acquaintances. Where a verdict is unanimous, few words are required. Even those who have only slight acquaintance with him are attracted by his charm of manner, his hospitable desire to make every one happy, and his entire freedom from what, for want of a better word, may be called swagger. During his present visit to Bombay, his gold embroidered cap may have been observed flashing hither and thither, in and out of shops, foundries, and manufactories, and wherever else his curiosity led him. But, however much occupied, he has always a courteous word for friends, dependents or any who have business with him. With those who have had the privilege of his Highness' friendship during many years of his life, he is a great favourite, as is attested by all, probably without exception. With this, we take leave of his Highness, in the hope that he has enjoyed his visit to the Western Capital of India, and with the sincere wish that the reign which has opened so happily may be increasingly prosperous and may last for many a year.

SAD DEATH AT SEA.

CAPTAIN MORGAN, of the s. s. Jupiter, reports the death at sea of Mrs. E. L. S. Lockie, relict of the late Mr. John Lockie, formerly of Glasgow, and mother of the owner of the s. s. Jupiter, which arrived in port last Wednesday from Newport Mon. Mrs. Lockie was accompanied by her daughter, and Miss G. Walker, a lady friend. Mrs. Lockie was not enjoying the best of health at home, and was advised by her medical man to take a sea trip, Bombay being suggested as most suitable. However, the Red Sea proved too hot for the invalid, and she succumbed, being found dead in her bed on the morning of the 22nd ultimo. The ship was then 300 miles east of Aden, but the Captain returned to Aden, so that the remains might be interred on shore. The deceased lady was buried on the 24th ultimo, the service being conducted by the Church of England clergyman. Most of the crew of the steamer accompanied the cortege to the grave. Mrs. Lockie while on board became a great favourite with all, and the greatest sympathy is felt for Miss Lockie and family.

SPECIALITE FOR THE SKIN—Purest, most emolient and most hygienic of all soaps—The ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery; and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive, skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

THE case of the alleged murder of a missionary was again before the Calcutta Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday, and one witness was examined at great length. The hearing was adjourned.

A SPIRITUAL LIFE IN THE WORLD.

ON Friday evening, Mrs. Annie Besant delivered her farewel public speech at the Novelty Theatre, the subject chosen being "A Spiritual Life in The World." The theatre was crowded in all parts by ladies and gentlemen. Dewan Bahadur Manibhoy Jasbhoy, who was called to the chair, briefly introduced the lecturer to the audience.

Mrs. Besant, in the course of her lecture, said that the subject which she had chosen for her discourse was one of the most important which could occupy the minds of thoughtful men and women. Her theme was a spiritual life in the world, and in the course of her lecture she would endeavour to show how men, who had not given up their days to the contemplation of God, and who did not pass their lives in the seclusion of the forests, might lead a spiritual life without going apart from the haunts of men and might discharge their karmic obligations without forsaking the busy life of men. From the great scriptures of the Hindus, they learnt that it was quite possible for a prince, warrior and statesman to obtain union with the Supreme Being by action. It was certainly a remarkably significant and a most encouraging fact, for if it were so, it was also possible for a vast majority of men, who were plunged in the most exciting and tumultuous scenes of human life, to follow the same lessons and carry out the same purpose. What they might do to attain divine knowledge in modern days was to take out jewels of ancient wisdom and exhibit them in the modern form, which might draw the attention of the modern mind. For, in these days men's minds were careless, superficial and thoughtless, and attracted by outside show rather than by inner reality. After explaining at some length as to what a spiritual life meant, the lecturer impressed upon the minds of the hearers that the attainment of a spiritual knowledge required great force of will and determination, and that it was a task calling forth the same labour and efforts which a man bestowed in order to reach great physical development or to perform a high intellectual feat. But it was found that a man wanting to lead a spiritual life generally made spasmodic efforts to achieve that object. The lecturer then went on to say that there were two great principles in spiritual life. One was called renunciation and the other self-sacrifice. They were two words so easy to speak, but so far-reaching in their significance and so difficult in their application. Renunciation was not a renunciation of action, but renunciation of the fruit of action. When a man renounced the fruit of action, they meant that he did any particular action because it was his duty to do it, and not because there was an object to the action. But that was not the only way by which the soul gained its immortality. To achieve that men must learn to sacrifice as well as to renounce. Renunciation gave up the fruit, but sacrifice offered the action itself to go. When a man did an action, and did it as a duty, then he did it and offered it as sacrifice to the Supreme Being. Mrs. Besant then dwelt at some length on the advantages of the purity of the mind, and concluded by wishing them all joy and harmony.

DEPARTURE OF GENERAL NAIRNE, &c.

HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUTENANT-GENERAL C. E. NAIRNE, C.B., Commanding the Forces at Bombay, and Mrs. Nairne, left for Europe on Saturday afternoon, by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Peninsular. His Excellency arrived here from Poona on Saturday morning in company of Mrs. Nairne, Major H. F. Mercer, Assistant Military Secretary, and Mrs. Mercer, and alighted at the Victoria Terminus, where the General was met by Brigadier-General W. F. Gatacre, C.B., D.S.O., Commanding the District; Captain Vidal, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; and Captain R. St. Lecky, A.-D.-C. to his Excellency. His Excellency and Mrs. Nairne drove to the Yacht Club, where they put up for a few hours. At 1-45 p.m., General Nairne and Mrs. Nairne, in company of Brigadier-General W. F. Gatacre and Mrs. Gatacre, Major H. F. Mercer and Mrs. Mercer, walked up to the Apollo Bunder, where they were met in the passengers' pavilion by Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart.; Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. Stevens, R. A.; Major J. C. Swann, Officiating Assistant Adjutant-General; Professor O. V. Muller; Mr. J. M. Campbell, I.C.S., C.I.E., Collector of Bombay; and Risaldar-Major Sayidulla Khan, Native Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency the Governor. Risaldar-Major Sayidulla Khan decorated General and Mrs. Nairne with floral wreaths and presented them with bouquets, which compliments they acknowledged with becoming courtesy. After shaking hands with those present, his Excellency and Mrs. Nairne stepped into a Government steam-launch and proceeded on board the mail steamer, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Gatacre, Major J. C. Swann, Major and Mrs. Mercer, accompanying them to the steamer. Amongst the other passengers, who left by the same steamer, were his Highness the Thakore Saheb of Gondal and Rani; Major-General Galbraith, Commanding the Quetta District, and Mrs. Galbraith; Major-General and Miss Dalrymple; Sir B. Simpson; Captain R. St. Lecky, A.-D.-C. to General Nairne; the Hon. Mr. Justice W. R. Burkitt; and Mr. C. W. Chitty, Chief Judge, Small Causes Court. Mrs. Annie Besant was also a passenger by the Peninsular, and a large number of theosophists were present at the bunder to see her off.

THE FRENCH STEAMER ALPHEE IN A HAIL STORM.

THE following statement was given to Mr. Deane, Master Pilot, as anthentic by the commander of the French steamer Alphee:—

On March 20, at 4-20 p.m., while at sea and about 20 miles north of Muscat, we experienced a most extraordinary hail storm, each stone weighing from ½ to ¾ of a pound, which tore the new canvas screens around the bridge into shreds, bent in the brass binnacle, and brass side light tops, also all exposed glass, some of which was more than 1-8 of an inch thick, while everyone on deck had to take immediate shelter below. The storm lasted about ¾ of an hour, and the commander has a photo of the bridge screen, which is worth seeing.

THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT AND THE P. AND O.

As reported in our columns last week, questions have been asked in the Japanese House of Representatives relative to the dispute and award regarding the collision between the P. and O. steamer Ravenna and the Imperial gun-boat Chishima-Kan, which resulted in the sinking of the latter. In the House of Representatives on February 25th, another discussion on the subject took place which is thus reported by the *Mail*:—

Mr. Kanao Ryozon presented a question with regard to the Chishima-Ravenna collision. He went at length over the old ground that the treaty did not warrant the defendant British Company's preferring a counter-claim against a Japanese plaintiff in a British Court, and that the carrying of the case out of Japan was altogether illegal. He described in detail the various stages of the suit, and said that, but for the impartiality of the British Privy Council Japan would have suffered serious wrong. (The speech was much interrupted, some members crying out that the whole question had become mouldy from age; others that Mr. Kanao's exposition of law was like a priest's teaching gymnastics.) Mr. Kanao nevertheless continued to attack the Government, passing on to the questions of Liaotung, of the Pescadores, and so forth, the House showing great impatience and repeatedly calling the speaker to order. Mr. Nakamura Khusho vehemently accused the President of incompetence and partiality for allowing a member to deliver such a wild and irrelevant speech.

Mr. Takahashi Yasuji asked whether a member was to be absolutely unrestrained as to the matter of his speech. Was he to be permitted to deliver a lecture on things in general under pretext of explaining a specific question? If speakers were to enjoy such a license, the House was under no obligation to listen to them. The President appeared to think that he had no responsibility, and that the House might be left to take care of itself. The President made no reply to these strictures, but announced that the order of the day would now be taken. Mr. Takahashi Yasuji moved, as a matter of urgency, that the order be changed so as to take at once the resolution of want of confidence. If the House intended to pass that resolution, it was useless to discuss other measures introduced by a Cabinet in which they had no confidence. The House voted urgency, and application having been made for the Government's permission to change the order, the President, after an interval, announced that leave had been granted, but that the introducers of the resolution had announced their desire to withdraw it.

THE P. AND O. MAIL CONTRACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your bi-weekly edition of March 26th you say "the time is approaching when the present contract with the P. and O. Company will have to be re-considered and renewed," and you point out that if the public wish to make any suggestions on this point, they should lose no time in doing so. May I as a humble member of the public urge upon the Bombay Chamber of Commerce or some representative body to call a meeting to press Government in granting a new contract to insist—

(1) That every mail steamer to and from England should call at Marseilles even if the mail goes *via* Brindisi. (This would meet the convenience of passengers if the mercantile community deemed the quicker mail service *via* Brindisi should be retained.)

(2) That a speed of at least fourteen knots should be demanded.

(3) That a maximum and reasonable charge befixed for passengers to and from India who are *bonafide* Indian tax-payers or who are coming to India to perform such duties as will make them tax-payers.

Let the P. and O. Co. charge the wealthy globe trotter or the M. P. of an inquiry turn of mind what it pleases, but let Government insist that a fair charge be made for those whose duties bring them to India. There is a precedent for this in fixing railway charges, and surely Government on giving the contract can make its own conditions.

I am a Government servant, but I must acknowledge that I cannot see why Government servants should be taken cheaper than the other tax-payers who help to fee the P. and O. Co. But let a maximim be fixed, and I shall hope to be able to go to England again 1st class, and to reach London *via* Marseilles at a cost of, say, Rs. 500, and to do a return journey for about Rs. 750. Then I shall be happy ! ! ! —Yours, &c.,

F. G.

THE SHAVING OF WIDOWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have perused with care your correspondent, Mr. D. Vasudevacharya's letter, and I find nothing in it, but the stale argument that the shaving of the heads of widows is a useful and preventive means to protect their chastity. Mr. Telang, your first correspondent on the subject, has already controverted this point; but perhaps it is as well if I add a few remarks of my own, as the last lettter bears on what I wrote on the subject. I am glad Mr. Vasudevacharya has not ventured to uphold the gruesome custom as a divine ordinance. That is gaining ninety-nine points in a hundred. He contends that if widows are to be kept as lifelong widows, it is a good policy to disfigure them. In the first place, to condemn a woman to perpetual widowhood is a wrong and cruelty to her; then to shave her head is an additional wrong, which the corrupt and depraved genius of the Hindu mind has invented for the supposed protection of the morals of society. It is a custom on a par with the barbarous custom of the Hottentots, the Melanesians, and the Charus, who amputated the little finger of the widow, and the gashes which the Polynesian widows made on their faces and bodies. These bloody demonstrations were obligatory, but they no more served as an index to feelings of real grief than does the disfigurement of widows amongst us. To plead that sexual morality is protected or promoted by such disfigurement is to completely ignore the physiological operations of the human body. It is not a question of our indulgence that we should not compel the widow to be shaved, but we have no right to maintain and enforce that custom. It is a vestige of the old times, when woman was held as a property, a mere chattel of her husband, and after him of his relations. The woman herself will revolt against it, as she has done in the past. The followers of Ramanuja, a great social and religious reformer of the eleventh century in Southern India, have discarded the hideous rite. The widow of that sect does not allow her head to be shaved, and says "I will bow my head to the 'guru' (spiritual preceptor), not to the barber." In short, the morality of the woman, which requires to be fenced round and protected in such a crude way, is worth little. Why not then cage her up as a wild animal? But apart from these high ideals, which the dictates of humanity suggest, let us see how far practically widows are immune from the frailty of nature owing to the wonderful system of disfigurement. It is needless to take a hypothetical case. The offences against sexual purity on the part of these unfortunates are numerous enough to be seen and noticed in every village and town, particularly in holy places like Pandhurpore and Benares, and the annals of the criminal courts of the country bear evidences of the same. If any stronger testimony were needed, the "Golak Brahman" caste supplies it. The amative instinct in the woman cannot be checked and crushed by the removal of hair from her head. Transcendental love for her deceased husband, education, favourable environment, and strong will power in the agent alone can curb the violence of the erotic instinct. An obligatory horrid custom can no more do that than an act of Parliament can be expected to make men and women universally virtuous. Freedom of voluntary re-marriage is as much a right of the woman as that of the man. If there are many "noise-making" reformers, to quote the words of your correspondent, who would not marry a virgin widow, when the occasion arises, there are equally numerous others both noisy and silent who would not venture to give their virgin widowed daughters in re-marriage. The moral stamina of the Hindus, degenerate and enslaved as they have been for centuries past, is weak, and it is no wonder that the educated amongst them, still further weakened by exclusively intellectual culture, have for a considerable time failed to act up to their convictions. It does not, however, lie in the mouth of your correspondent to carp at them. See how bloated is the vein of orthodoxy in him when he compares the unfortunate widow's head to a foot-ball!—Yours, &c.,

Bandora, April 2. V. D.

STREET LIGHTING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Of late I have noticed a great deal of correspondence in the local dailies in regard to gas lighting and without wishing to enter into the merits of the question, I beg to point out that ever since the new burners have been introduced into Matharpacady the lighting of that street has been most unsatisfactory. The lamps are seldom bright, and for the last three nights we have had a portion of that road in total darkness. If the object is to economise gas, then nothing need be said about it; but if not, I think, three days is enough to keep a street in partial darkness, more especially as this is not the first occasion when lamps go out in this locality. Another indication of economy of gas I have observed is in the lamps around the Floral Fountain. These lamps have two jets, but I have often noticed only one burning.—Yours, &c., PRO BONO PUBLICO.

TRAM CONVENIENCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have noticed that of late the Tramway Company have been stopping their cars opposite the Bazaar Gate Street Garden instead of heretofore near the Victoria Terminus and Municipal offices. If the change has been made with the object of meeting the convenience of the passengers, then I need only say that it has been causing a great deal of inconvenience, and everyone is condemning the new arrangement. I trust the Tramway Company will see their way to revert to the old system.—Yours, &c.,

A TRAM PASSENGER.

MILITARY NEWS.

SIXTY days' privileve leave of absence in India from 15th April 1896, is granted to Major J. de C. D. Meade, 8th Bengal Cavalry.

GENERAL leave of absence in India, from 13th April to 13th October 1896, is granted to Lieutenant R. E. Cheyne, 8th Bengal Cavalry.

NINETY days' accumulated privilevge leave of absence in India, from the 5th April 1896, is granted to Captain St. G. L. Steele, D. A. A.-G.

IT has been decided to abolish the cavalry brigade machine-gun sections and to attach one machine-gun to each cavalry regiment in the field army.

COL. T. FRASER, C. B., C. M. G., Colonel on the Staff, Commanding Royal Engineers, Southern District, will succeed Sir John Ardagh as Commandant of the School of Military Engineering.

COL. SIR JOHN ARDAGH, K. C. I. E., C. B., Commandant of the School of Military Engineering, Chatham, succeeds Lt.-Gen. E. F. Chapman, C. B., as Director of Military Intelligence on the 1st inst.

LT.-COL. F. H. N. LAKE, since his arrival in Canada and assumption of the duties of Q. M. G. of the Dominion Forces, has formulated a comprehensive and practical scheme of mobilisation which would greatly strengthen the strategical position should any occasion arise for the concentration of troops on the frontier. Col. Lake lately arrived in England to consult with the home authorities on the subject of the defences of the Dominion, and the steps taken lately to prepare for possible contingencies have met with the full approval of Lord Wolseley.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.—Get rid of Nervousness and Nervous Fears at the time of examination by judiciously using Squibb's Brace-up Cordial. It banishes Nervous Fealy and strengthens Memory. Rs. 2-4. of MADAN SONS & Co.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s. s. Natal left Aden for Bombay on Thursday, the 2nd instant, and is expected to arrive here to-morrow, at about 2 p.m.

THE latest development of the Mukhidand dacoit business is, we hear, an offer by the Murree Chief, the Nawab of Bugti, near Jacobabad, to furnish an armed force of 200 men to clear the district of these marauders. The Nawab who, after visiting the disturbed district is now in Karachi, is laying certain proposals for this purpose before the Commissioner in Sind. The troops sent out from Hyderabad against the gang are returning to quarters having apparently effected little or nothing in the way of captures.

THE last link in the metals of the Kotri-Rohri Railway was completed on the morning of the 28th ultimo in the presence of Mr. Stent, the Engineer-in-Chief, who has very energetically carried through the construction of the line. The inspection by the Director-General of Railways takes place some time within the next few days. It is not likely that the whole of this alternative route from Kotri to Sukkur will be ready for use by the public till about the end of the year, but portions will doubtless be opened as soon as the bridges, station buildings, and so on have been constructed. The country traversed is for the most part uninteresting, though that portion of it running through the Native State of Khyapur is a well-stocked game preserve. The whole line is well outside the flood radius of the Indus, which periodically inundates the tracts along its banks.

DYNAMITE, it is said, is being used against the fish in the Swat river. This will not only ruin all sport for the Malakand and Chakdara garrisons, but worse still will put an end to an important source of food-supply to the villages in the valley. Cannot something be done to stop this wanton waste of good food?

As to the enslavement of the tribesmen, the Amir some time ago published orders discountenancing the traffic in Kafirs among his Afghan subjects, and he is likely to see that these are enforced. He does not desire to depopulate Kafiristan, for a country without inhabitants would not be of much value; but he does wish to include it among the provinces of his kingdom, and it is well within the borders of Afghanistan as defined by his treaty with the British Government. These who so violently press for action on the part of that Government to "save" Kafiristan do not perhaps realise how delicate and even dangerous a matter it would be to remonstrate with the Amir in this matter. He has accepted the position that his relations with foreign Powers shall be absolutely subordinated to the wishes of the British authorities, but he is jealous in the extreme regarding any interference with the internal affairs of Afghanistan. It should not be forgotten that Lord Lansdowne's friendly remonstrancesst again the harsh measures adopted in the suppression of the revolt in Afghan Turkistan, had very grave consequences. Abdur Rahman became suspicious and resentful, and adopted a line of policy that was almost openly hostile to the Government with which he was in alliance. At one period matters were so critical that war was within a measurable distance, and not until the Durand Mission had visited Kabul was the friction entirely removed. We need only look back a few years to see how great a danger may be created by not keeping within the terms of our agreement with the Amir. Under certain conceivable circumstances, of course, it might be impossible for British Government as a Civilised Power to continue the Afghan alliance; but assuredly things have not come to this pass in connection with the conquest of Kafiristan.

IT is not very often in any Government, and still less often in the Government of a Native State, that the individual consents to suffer in pocket in the interests of the State Exchequer. Something of this kind, however, has actually happened in Kashmir. The notable improvement in the finances of the State was to a considerable extent due to a self-denying ordinance which certain members of the State Council agreed to accept. In October, 1894, there were three Members of Council, each drawing Rs. 1,500 a month. The third Member, Sirdar Mahomed Hyat Khan, was abolished in December, 1894, and the abolition of his appointment, with the consequent reductions in office establishment, saved the State Rs. 30,000 a year. Still more remarkable, a month or two latter the Council *unanimously* decided to reduce the pay of the two other members, R. B. Pandit Suraj Kaul and R. B. Pandit Bhag Ram, from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 1,200 a month, purely as an example in economy. Such an evidence of public spirit is most creditable to the two members concerned.

FROM the 21st to the 27th ultimo, 2 Europeans, 4 East Indians, 13 Native Christians, 224 Hindus, and 40 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 283 persons. The average for the corresponding week of the ten previous years was 286. The deaths are thus classified:—1 from small-pox, 22 from measles, 107 from fevers, 18 from dysentery, 11 from diarrhœa, and 124 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 32·5 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 32·8 per 1,000 per annum.

Now that the accounts of the year are made up, it appears that the scarcity in Sangor and Damoh, that cost the Central Provinces Government so much anxiety during the summer of 1894, cost in money only Rs. 73,000. The Government needless to say, lost a good deal more than this indirectly by suspensions and remissions of revenue, but this was all that was actually spent in the relief of distress, from provincial and local funds together. The getting over of what was undoubtedly a serious local scarcity at this trivial expense, is a striking instance of the value of railways in such emergencies. Had the same thing occurred a few years earlier, before the Indian Midland and the Bilaspur-Katni lines were opened, instead of scarcity there would have been famine in Sangor and Damoh. Efforts would have been necessary at any cost to bring supplies to the starving people; and the attempt besides being enormously expensive would have been largely ineffectual. As it was the question of transport offered considerable difficulties, but with the Indian Midland in connection with the markets and granaries of Upper India on the one hand, and the Katni branch tapping those of Chattisgarh on the other, the supplies were there, and the difficulties of distribution were only of that sort which a good provincial administration prides itself on overcoming. A large saving of life and a small bill are benefits that one would think ought to appeal to those who aspire to be regarded as the leaders of native public opinion; but nothing is commoner even at this day than to see the benefits of railways called into question by the "enlightened" Bengali, on the ground that they only serve to enrich the British shareholder. As, however, this will not prevent another writer of the same school, or the same writer on another occasion, from declaring with vehemence against the reduction of the Famine Insurance Grant, which he is presumably aware is chiefly spent on railway construction, perhaps after all it does not much signify.

THE second amount subscribed up to date towards the Kidderpore Fire Distress Fund is Rs. 28,979; of this Rs. 23,716 has been received and Rs. 7,200 has been placed at the disposal of the local executive committee.

THE case against Mr. A. E. Harris, an attorney of the Calcutta High Court, against whom serious charges were brought, was disposed of on Wednesday by Mr. Justice Sale, who, after a lengthy judgment, found in favour of Mr. Harris and discharged the rule with costs against the petitioner, Nawab Saadat Hussein Khan. The Judge held that the evidence produced by the petitioner was not sufficient and his lordship found the charges not proven.

THE sufferers from the recent Kidderpore fire are being afforded assistance, but they have obstinately refused to leave their holdings even temporarily until new abodes are erected. There is a great scare among the natives of Kidderpore and the neighbouring suburbs that the Sircar has ordered all the *bustees* to be destroyed by fire, and they are removing their valuables in large numbers.

AT the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council next Saturday the Bengal Financial Statement for 1896-97 will be brought forward for discussion. Among other business Mr. Risley will introduce a Bill to amend the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 and the Bengal Municipal Act of 1884. Mr. Cotton will present the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the protection of Mahomedan pilgrims, and Mr. Finucane will move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to the partition of estates.

DEPRESSION in the shipping trade and the supersession of sailing vessels by steamers are the chief factors in the lessened number of admissions to the Calcutta Sailors' Home last year. The falling off was indeed remarkable, only 108 officers and 1,336 men taking advantage of the Home as compared with 169 officers and 1,810 sailors in the preceding year. Naturally this decline affected the finances adversely, the credit balance being Rs. 16,824 as against Rs. 20,019 for 1894. The Home has proved an immense boon to "Jack ashore," and it is an institution which makes equal claim upon all nationalities for support. On this ground there is reasonable appeal by the management for support from foreign consulates and traders.

STEPS are being taken to raise a memorial to the late Major Leonard Gordon, King's Own Scottish Borderers. A small committee has been formed, consisting of Brigadier-General Sir Bindon Blood, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. M. Curzon, Rifle Brigade, and Lieutenant-Colonel Monro, D. A. A. G., Rawalpindi, for the purpose of raising a fund and hereafter deciding what form the memorial shall take. We are asked to state that subscriptions will be received by Lieutenant-Colonel Monro, honorary secretary of the fund, and by the Agent of the Alliance Bank, Rawalpindi. Major Gordon was one of the most popular officers in Upper India, and there must be many of his friends who would like to contribute to a memorial fund.

THE coronation of the young Czar takes place next June and immense preparations for the event are being made. But for a wonder there has been no revival of the old report that the Autocrat of all the Russias means to assume the style of Emperor of Asia. There are three other great Empires in this Continent, now as formerly, all of which greatly exceed the Czar's Asiatic dominions in wealth and population. But a new consideration has been added by the recent revelation that one of those Empires is a Power whose aims may conflict with the aims of Russia, while in the clash of interests it is by no means certain which will have to give way. It would be an awkward incident if the Emperor of Asia sustained serious reverses at the hands of the Emperor of Japan a year or so after the former's assumption of the grandiloquent style and title.

SIR W. MARTIN CONWAY'S appetite for mountaineering in wild regions has not been satisfied by his expedition to the Mustagh glaciers of the Western Himalayas in 1892 when, as our readers may recollect, he and his party succeeded in conquering Pioneer Peak, which attains the respectable height of 23,000 feet. He is now preparing for a journey to the unexplored interior of Spitzbergen and only wants a steamer placed at his disposal to start during the coming summer. The enterprise is nothing like so venturesome as Nansen's crossing of Greenland, and not much of great scientific interest need be anticipated from a successful attempt, nor are any geographical problems likely to be solved thereby. But although the coasts of the group have been familiar for centuries to whalers and sealers, to all Arctic travellers, and even to some excursionists, little is known of the interior of the main island, West Spitzbergen, and North-East Land, the next largest, is even more forbiding and inaccessible. Deep fiords penetrate far into the former, so that no place is more than twenty-five miles from the sea, which Sir W. Martin Conway would make his base, crossing the island in light marching order with a few Iceland ponies carrying a small stock of provisions and sending round the steamer to await him at his destination. The southern part of this island is mountainous, with peaks rising to over 4,500 feet, while the northern region is a wild plateau covered with a thick ice sheet. The exploration of North-East Land if contemplated will be much more difficult. From its ice-beset south-eastern shores the broadest glacier known discharges slowly into the sea in a sheet 2,000 to 3,000 feet thick and 150 miles wide, rendering landing almost impossible. The northern and western coasts, however, are indented by fiords, and, so far as is known, the interior is an ice-covered plateau with a few peaks. The archipelago lies between 76° and 80° N. latitude, and can always be reached by steamer.

LAST month, we learn 10,400,000lbs. of Indian tea were delivered from the London warehouses for home consumption as compared with only 9,000,000 lbs. in March last year. Since the market for the lower grades of tea fell in the early part of the season the demand has expanded in a marked manner; 92,750,000lbs. having been taken since July last compared with 78,000,000lbs. in the same months of the previous years. The stocks on the 31st ultimo were only 45,690,000 lbs. against 45,049,000lbs. at the same time last year. These are satisfactory figures, and the prospect for the new tea crop is decidedly good.

THE E. I. Railway earnings for week ended 21st March were Rs. 10,58,220. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 11,42 676. Decrease, Rs. 84,447. From 1st Jan. 1896, to 21st March, 1896, Rs. 1,32,14,839. From 1st Jan., 1895, to 22nd March, 1895, Rs. 1,29,22,417. Increase, Rs. 2,92,422 Miles open, week ended 21st Mar., 1896, 1,698·79. Corresponding week last year, 1,667·93. Increase, 30·86. Per mile open, week ended 21st Mar., 1896, Rs. 623. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 685. Increase, Rs. 62.

THE humanitarians who have raised such a hubbub at home about the Afghan conquest of Kafiristan, observes the *Pioneer*, will not credit the Amir of Kabul with any but the most savage feelings towards his new subjects. They seek to convince the British public that the Kafirs will be either massacred or sold into slavery, if they do not embrace Mahomedanism; and they refer in vague terms to atrocities already committed. Dr. Leitner, who is fond of posing as the champion of Abdur Rahman and the patron of the Mahomedan religion, has been a prominent leader of the agitation, though one is puzzled to know how he reconciles his old belief in the Amir's genius as a statesman and ruler with his present denunciation of his policy. That, however, may pass, for Dr. Leitner is only an authority to himself and his views on any political subject connected with Afghanistan need not be taken seriously. We have always credited the Amir with statesmanship of a high order according to Oriental ideas, and we could never believe that he would make the fatal mistake of desolating a country which he desired to add to his dominions. Undoubtedly he desires to see all the Kafirs become Mahomedans, and he has made the way smooth for wholesale conversions by offering his new subjects most easy terms in return for their change of religion; but has not ordered such as may hold back to be slaughtered on the spot or carried into captivity. To those who may now persist in opposing his forces he has sent a warning that they must be prepared to take the consequences of war: the Indian Government would do the same if they were engaged with tribesmen on the North-West frontier whose country it was considered desirable to occupy. The warning is a significant one, because Asiatic methods of warfare are more cruel than those of civilised countries; but the Afghans will probably behave no worse to the Kafirs than would the latter to any enemy they might have at their mercy. The clans that have already submitted are not being molested, and the way in which the people have accepted Mahomedanism seems to indicate that they have no great respect for their own religion.

MR. J. G. HAMILTON, of Mudigere, Kodur District, Mysore, writes under date the 28th ultimo: "We had what must have been a small earthquake here last night between 8-30 and 9. I did not take much notice of it, in fact at first my idea was that a neighbouring thatched house had caught fire, it was just like the sound of a big fire, and we did not notice any shaking though some natives say they did. These disturbances are very rare in these parts; it is strange that there should be one in Coorg and one here, so soon after each other. There was one on the West Coast last year."

ENTERTAINMENT AT KARWAR.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—On the eve of his departure to Europe, on furlough, Mr. Davidson, the popular Collector of Kanara, was entertained on Saturday last by the public of Karwar at the Municipal Hall. A Committee, headed by the President of the Municipality, and consisting of the leading vakils, etc., of the place was formed for the purpose. The pandal in front of the Municipal Hall was very nicely decorated with arches of flowers and evergreens, and the fine display of flags and bunting and the Chinese lanterns which hung here and there made the scene most grand and effective—and as evening approached the pandal was filled by the elite of Karwar, European and Native, and the Municipal compound and the road in front lighted with torches thronged by the general public. At 6 p.m. the arrival of Mr. Davidson was announced by the sound of rockets. He was received at the gate by the Municipal President and other members of the Committee, and he entered the pandal amidst the cordial greetings of those assembled therein. The proceedings were opened by Rao Saheb Dattatraya Krishna, President of the Municipality, who in an able speech referred to the good qualities of head and heart of the departing Collector, his thorough independence, kind and courteous manners, and charitable disposition, and expressed the regret with which the people viewed his departure from the District, and concluded by wishing him long life and prosperity. Rao Saheb Dattatraya was followed by Mr. Shivram and others. Mr. Galvadi, a Municipal Commissioner, then rose at the request of the merchants and landholders who knew not English, in which the proceedings were conducted, and made a most able and impressive speech in Marathi, and pointedly referred to some of the acts of Mr. Davidson which entitled him to the everlasting gratitude and respect of the people of Kanara. Mr. Davidson, when he rose to reply, was evidently much affected. He said he was very thankful for the reception and the entertainment given him by the public; and was gratified to learn that his services in the District as Collector, in the discharge of which he acted in accordance with the dictates of his conscience were so much appreciated by the people, that he would ever remember Kanara and its people, and if again he ever returned to India he would make it a point to visit Kanara, in leaving which nobody was half so sorry as he himself. Mr. Davidson concluded his remarks amidst deafening cheers.

The ladies and gentlemen were then served with wine; Mr. Moscardi, Judge, proposing the health of Mr. Davidson in a felicitous and happy speech, and Mr. Davidson making a suitable reply. Mr. Davidson was then garlanded and bouquets, attar, and pan were served to those assembled. Three hearty cheers were called for Mr. Davidson which were responded to most heartily. Mr. Davidson then shook hands with most of his native friends, and took his departure.

Mr. Gonsalves, the Municipal Secretary, deserves great credit for the decorations and the efficient manner in which the arrangements were carried out.

BUSHIRE NEWS.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Bushire, under date the 21st March, says:—Bushire is "en fete" from the 17th inst., the day on which the Kowam-ul-Mulk, the deposed Governor, left the town. Enthusiam prev

THE MADRAS EURASIANS.

DEPUTATION TO THE GOVERNOR.

A DEPUTATION of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, consisting of the Hon'ble G.L. Chambers, President, the Venerable Archdeacon W. Elwes, Bishop Mayer, Mr. F. Rowlandson and four others, waited upon Sir Arthur Havelock on Thursday at Government House and presented an address which was read by Mr. Chambers.

His Excellency replied as follows:—Gentlemen,—I beg you to accept my grateful acknowledgments for the cordial and loyal expressions of welcome and congratulation you have offered me. I have endeavoured during the short time at my disposal to get in possession of a few facts concerning the Anglo-Indian and Eurasian community in the Madras Presidency, and I find that your numbers, according to the last census, are between 23,000 and 27,000. I also find that these numbers exist in a somewhat concentrated form. About 12,000 reside in Madras in the Malabar district there are 4,000, and in Chingleput and the Nilgiris centres are formed of more than 1,000 in each case. The total of 23,000 or 27,000 is a smaller number than I expected to find. The concentration in two or three principal centres is also a point for which I was not prepared. This smallness of numbers and their concentration seems to me to make any scheme which may possibly be devised for carrying out the objects you have in view a comparatively easy one. The difficult question to arrive at is to settle the actualscheme to be followed out. The information you give me regarding the objects and aims of your society and the work you have already done, more especially the large number of members belonging to your Association, which you tell me is something over 1,700, all point to the fact that this Associatfon is fully alive to the duties and responsibilities it has taken upon itself, and that it is doing a large and useful work. It shows also that the community have shown they have a desire to help themselves, which perhaps is the most encouraging point in the whole matter. You remark that some of your members are employed in the service of the State and that some have the honour of belonging to the Volunteer force. I am aware there are a good number of this body employed in different public offices, and I had the pleasure of recognising among almost the very first body of men who welcomed me to the city of Madras a large number of my Anglo-Indian and Eurasian friends in the guard-of-honor that was present to receive me. You mention that the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian body have had reason to be grateful for the recognition, sympathy and encouragement accorded the Association ever since its formation, and express a hope that the same recognition and encouragement will be extended by myself. I need hardly tell you that you are not anticipating unduly what my wishes are in the matter; it will not only be my duty but my pleasure to do all I can to further the efforts of your Association. You draw my attention to the fact that the condition of the community cannot be dealt with as part and parcel of the general pauper community of this country. I quite agree with you in that, and I also think with you that there is a doubt as to the efficacy of such schemes as the peasant settlement scheme. I have had some little experience of such schemes in other parts of the world and that experience does not encourage me to hope for much permanent benefit to be derived from them. They are peculiarly artificial, and like most artificial things they need a constant amount of spurring and whipping and artificial assistance which is very difficult to keep up and which ultimately results, when all assistance is suspended or withdrawn, in the failure of the scheme. You say that although your means for the purpose are not large you are spending all your available funds in encouraging education in various parts of the country. I feel sure your efforts cannot be directed in a more profitable manner. I must confess, however, to some feeling of disappointment the other day at the Convocation of the University to see that among so many as 600 graduates there were so few who belonged to the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian community. You proceed in a practical way, for which I am very much obliged, to give some indication of the lines on which you think some relief may be given to the needy of the community. I have no doubt some advantage will be gained by carrying out the proposal to give some members of the community practical experience of the agricultural and other economic products of the country, but I have great doubts as to weather you will ever get them to compete successfully with the native cultivator pure and simple. I should think there may be openings for Eurasians and Anglo-Indians as overseers, clerks and congnate under-takings. I should think also there is further employment in the Telegraph Department and possibly in the railways and as musicians and bandsmen, and so forth, which will tend in some way to meet the objects you have in view. For the women of the community there is a large opening I know as hospital nurses. There is a large and increasing demand for nurses throughout India which it is very difficult to supply, and from what I have been led to see this community is able to furnish very good material in the way of nurses. I have now to deal with the special representation you make with regard to the possibility of employing members of this community among the regular regiments of horse, foot and artillery. I must confess to considerable doubt on this subject. It is of course necessary that the Military authorities, before they undertake anything of the kind, should ascertain that they are obtaining the best material and pending the public money in the most profitable manner, and I must confess I do not feel convinced they will ever be able to satisfy themselves that they will be fulfilling those conditions by employing, to any large extent at least, members of the Eurasian community. I would moreover point out that even assuming anything of the kind were determined upon, there is really no large scope for it. The number of males belonging to the community between the ages of 15 and 34 is about 4,300, and if we exclude from that those who would inevitably be excluded, by anybody concerned with the formation of a regiment, you would find the actual numbers of those who are fit for service of that sort will be very small, I am sorry I cannot consistently with what my views are with regard to its feasibility encourage you on this point. It will give me the greatest possible pleasure to accept the office of patron of this Association in succession to my distinguished predecessor.

A PLOT TO RESCUE "DR. JIM."

SENSATIONAL STORY.

VARIOUS curious rumours have been current as to a plot to release Dr. Jameson. The following circumstantial account has been given us ("St. James's Gazette") by a young man, who states that he was intimately acquainted with the abortive enterprise:—

I have in my short time been mixed up in one or two plots and intrigues, political and otherwise; but I never heard of a more hare-brained scheme than the one I got wind of the other day. As the principal conspirators have returned to South Africa, and there is no necessity for divulging their names, I see no objection to unfolding the little scheme, which, had it succeeded, would, have convulsed Europe. But the danger is over, and the plot frustrated by the vigilance of the Colonial Office. At the time when Dr. Jameson was announced to have commenced his homeward journey, four men, fired with enthusiasm for the Doctor, determined to win fame by rescuing him during his voyage home. At a well-known yatching centre on the south coast lies, ready for immediate use, one of the fastest steam-yachts afloat. She is the property of a Russian nobleman, and her tonnage considerable. She carries two Maxim-Nordenfeldt guns and a large quantity of ammunition. Arrangements were made to hire this boat with crew complete at £1,200 per month. This boat was to cruise off Ushant and await the arrival of the Victoria, with Dr. Jameson and his officers on board. In the meantime a private dispatch was prepared, and a young fellow who was a friend of Sir John Willoughby was taken into the confidence of the conspirators and deputed to deliver it to Dr. Jim or Sir John on the arrival of the boat at Port Said where it was expected the Victoria would coal. He was to disguise himself as a collier or in some other way that would enable him to get on board without creating suspicion. The dispatch contained instructions to "Dr Jim," how he could effect his escape, and telling him that he would be sure to get imprisoned on his return, and strongly advising him to escape and return to Charterland, where the Government would not dare to take him from the men who adored him." In the event of Dr. Jameson agreeing, the escape was to be managed in the following fashion.

During the night preceding the Victoria's arrival off Ushant, Dr. Jameson was to exhibit a red light from his cabin window. By this the men on board the yacht would know the Victoria. It was intended that the yacht itself should carry no lights. On the red light being shown, an answering light would be exhibited on the yacht, and Dr. Jameson and as many of his officers as cared to accompany him were to repair to the stern of the Victoria, and, under cover of darkness, were to fasten a short rope ladder to the sail. The yacht was then to come under the stern of the Victoria and make pretence of a collision. In the confusion that would have naturally ensued Dr. Jameson and his brother-officers were to slip over and clamber on board the yacht, which would then have steamed away at the rate of 21 knots, and as the speed of the Victoria was only 12½ there would have been no chance of overtaking her, and before the Victoria could have given any alarm to the authorities on shore the yacht would have been many miles away. But a timely warning to the authorities upset all calculations, and thus the little plot, which might have had such a startling development, failed.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice withen the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth Powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

FLOGGING IN THE INDIAN AND EGYPTIAN ARMIES.

SIR C. DILKE asked the Secretary of State for India in the House of Commons on March 13th whether flogging by the British cat-o'-nine-tails still continues in the native Army in India.—Lord G. Hamilton: The instances of flogging in the native Army are of rare exception, and average about one in 2000 annually; but I understand the right hon. gentleman has correctly described the instrument which is used on those very exceptional occasions.—Sir C. Dilke asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether there existed any flogging by the cat-o'-nine-tails in the Egyptian Army or Egyptian police before the reorganisation of those forces during the British occupation.—Mr. Curzon: Before the reorganisation of the Egyptian Army there was unlimited flogging with the courbash without trial. Since 1883 there has been carefully limited flogging with the cat-o'-six-tails (not of nine) after trial.

THE DEFENCE OF THE EMPIRE.

Sir. J. Colomb, in rising to call attention to the necessity for the more adequate adaptation of existing military forces to the over-sea requirements of the Empire in war, and to the conditions and requirements relating to the embarkation, the sea-transit, and the disembarkation of land forces, as a determining influence on all military arrangements necessary to provide for the "safety of the United Kingdom, and the defence of the possessions of Her Majesty's Crown," moved:—That this House, before having submitted to its consideration the Army Estimates, should be in possession of an explanatory statement from Her Majesty's Government setting forth the general principles of defence which have determined the gross amount proposed to be allocated to naval and military purposes respectively, and indicating the main lines of the general plan or programme of British defence to which the Admiralty and the War Office administration, arrangement, and expenditure are respectively to conform." He said the quotation in his notice was taken from the Mutiny Act, and the words were in 1868 substituted for "the preservation of the balance of power in Europe." This indicated a change of circumstances on the Continent and a change in our attitude; our policy of maintaining an Army to preseve the balance of power in Europe had become a thing of the past. We had now to deal with Army Estimates which involved a total outlay of seventeen millions for the defence of the Empire, and he wished to address himself to the diminution of the striking power of our Army over-sea, remarking in doing so that we had a greater land frontier than any other Power in the world. The vote (he said) was for 155,174 men, but there were not 44,000 of the total force in the Estimate who were available for over-sea requirements. The fear of invasion, which, in his opinion, was groundless, has led to a policy based on the assumption that our primary danger was a great military invasion of these islands, and consequently there had been a reduction of our powar over-sea.—Sir H. Havelock-Allan, in seconding the resolution, said the military power of this country might be almost doubled, should necessity arise by means of a better organisation, without the addition of a single man to the number proposed in the Estimate.—Sir J. Bevan Edwards desired to draw attention to the administration of the War Office and its incapacity to organise the Army on the footing which was necessary for the defence of the country, but the Speaker ruled that the question could not be discussed on the amendment, though it might be raised on the main question.—Col. Kenyon Slaney did not think the possibilities of invasion were as great as a good many people seemed to suppose. A large portion of our military forces, therefor, might be organised in striking or attacking rather than in defensive lines.—Mr. E. Lawrence hoped the Government would go still further in strengthening the Volunteer force.—Col. Brookfield agreed with Sir J. Colomb as to the necessity of our possessing more striking power.—Mr. Brodrick, on behalf of the Government, expressed his satisfaction that there was a consensus of opinion that our state of national preparedness for war had greatly improved of recent years, but could not agree with the means which had been suggested for attaining further improvement. For many years it had been recognised that home defence must be the main pivot upon which the preparations turned, and in that respect there had been complete continuity of policy on the part of the present and late Governments. He was glad to be able to say, not in any spirit of boastfulness, that we had ample means of transport for our land forces, stores had been decentralised, a reserve of 14,000 horses had been provided against a national emergency, and in addition to 100,000 men—more than three Army corps—the Government hoped soon to have a complete artillery equipment and a reserve of guns. He did not think that in considering our fighting power we ought to contemplate the withdrawal of all the best troops from our Colonial garrisons. He was unable to lay before the House the exact proposals which might be made by the Government in case of emergency, but it must not be inferred that emergencies were not fully provided for. The House might rest assured that, although it was not desirable to set forth the general principles which regulated the gross amount allotted to naval and military purposes respectively, yet the Estimates had been carefully considered by the heads of departments, and by the Defence Committee of the Cabinet.

Mr. A. Balfour said he did not think it was advisable in the Public interests to make the explanatory statement asked for by Sir J. Colomb. The Government were, however, in sympathy with much he had said, and he might rest assured that the general policy which he desired to see amended would be borne in mind.—The motion was negatived without a division.

THE INDIAN COTTON DUTIES.

On Monday, March 16, Mr. Maclean asked the Secretary of State for India whether the Finance Minister of India had accepted as correct the estimate of the Bombay Millowners' Association that the recent modification of the Cotton Duties involves an increase of the Excise levied in India from seven to eighteen lakhs of rupees.—Lord George Hamilton: Sir James Westland is reported to have said, in the debate of Feb. 3, that he accepted these figures for present purposes, but that they in no way affected the principles of the bill under discussion—viz., that of absolute equality of treatment. The report of this debate, together with other papers on the same subject, will shortly be ready for distribution.

INDIAN HEMP-DRUG LEGISLATION.

In answer to Mr. J. H. Roberts, Lord G. Hamilton said: The bill to amend the Excise Act, 1881, introduced into the Legislative Council of India by Sir James Westland, was introduced to give effect to the restricive suggestions of the Hemp Drugs Commission, and that object will be kept in view. As regards Burma, the existing law gives power as to granting licences for the growth, preparation, and possession of ganja, which are not now exercised. The amending bill introduces no change in this respect, and it is not proposed to make any use at present of these powers. As regards the rest of India, I am advised that this bill does not alter the existing law, under which five tolas is fixed as the limit for the retail sale of ganja; and it renews the provision that no unlicensed person may have in his possession more than that quantity of the drug.

KAMMALAHS AND THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

On Tuesday, March 17, Sir J. Lubbock presented a petition from the Kammalahs of Southern India praying the House of Commons to disregard certain resolutions of the Indian National Congress, which they allege do not adequately represent the opinions of the Indian people; expressing their loyal confidence in the British civilians, who act impartially between the different Indian races, and who have secured liberty, freedom, and equality to all classes of the people alike; hoping that the House will not consent to fill their places by natives belonging to one caste, as must follow if appointments are filled up by competition examinations; and praying that natives of one caste, race, or religion may not be placed in authority over those belonging to other castes, races, or religions, of which they know little or nothing, and to which they are often bitterly opposed.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

In reply to Mr. Brodie Hoare (for SirH. S. King), Lord G. Hamilton said: It has been determined that the chord line between Moghul Serai and Barakar shall, when constructed, be part of the East India Railway system, and the construction of a line from Moghul Serai by Shergotty to Gya, forming the first instalment of the chord line, has accordingly been entrusted to the East India Railway Company. The opinions of the mercantile communities in India have been communicated from time to time to the Government of India and to the Secretary of State, and have been duly considered, together with the other circumstances of the case: but there is no present intention of constructing any line between Moghul Seria and Calcutta other than that which I have mentioned.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

In reply to Mr. Brodie Hoare, who (for Sir H. S. King) called attention to the delay which occurs in the admission of officers of the Indian Civil Service (formerly classed as uncovenanted) to their pensions at the end of their leave at home, Lord George Hamilton said: I am sorry to say that delay does occasionally occur, but in most cases it is owing to the fact that the officer in question has applied for a special pension, which it is not in the power of the audit officers to pass without special authority. Rules have been laid down in India for the express purpose of accelerating, as far as possible, the payment of pensions, especially in cases where there is some doubt as to the proper amount of the pension; and the India Office, in such cases, pays promptly a provisional sum, subject to adjustment afterwards.

OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL LIST.

Mr. Brodie Hoare (for Sir Seymour King) asked the Secretary of State for India whether he could state how many men of the surviving officers of the General List, Indian Army, signed the declaration that their appointments were to be "subject to any alterations that might be subsequently ordered in the conditions of service"; and whether he would state the precise date on which the declaration was first actually signed by a cadet on appointment.—Lord G. Hamilton: Of the officers now on the General List eleven filled up the old form of nomination which did not contain the question referred to by my honourable friend; three were in India at their time of appointment, and it is not known what form they signed; the remaining fifty-five signed the new form. The 17th December, 1858, is the date on which the new form was first signed by a cadet.

BIMETALLISM: MR. H. WHITELEY'S MOTION AGREED TO.

Mr. H. WHITELEY called attention to the subject of the currency, and moved, "That this House is of opinion that the instability of the relative value of gold and silver since the action of the Latin Union in 1873 has proved injurious to the best interests of this country, and urges upon the Government the advisability of doing all in their power to secure by international agreement a stable monetary par of exchange between gold and silver."—Sir W. Houldsworth, in seconding the motion, said the resolution embodied all the principles which bimetallists had for years been contending for. They maintained that the instability in the relative value of gold and silver was an evil, and was injurious to the best intetests of this country, that this instability was caused by the change of the bimetallic system, through the action of the Latin Union in 1873, that it was advisable for this country to do all in its power to secure a stable monetary par of exchange between gold and silver, and that the only way to obtain that object was by an international agreement.

Sir M. H. Beach said the resolution was identical with the one passed last year, and the Government had no wish to recede from the position they then took up. The more he studied this question the more difficult and complex it became, and in his opinion it would take a wiser man to estimate what had been the exact influence of our system of currency in the past on the fortunes of the country and of the world. It was not within the power of anyone to actually gauge or foretell what would be the effect of a change in our currency, and it was impossible to fix a ratio absolutely independent of market fluctuations between two articles like gold and silver, both of them used for other purposes besides the coinage for which that ratio would be fixed, and one of them capable of being produced in almost unlimited quantities. If an international agreement were come to fixing the ratio between gold and silver for coinage purposes it would influence the fluctuations between the two metals, and might possibly bring them nearer together in value than they were at present. He wished to impress upon the House the extreme difficulty and complexity of the question; its great importance to the country; and the extreme danger of altering the currency unless they were absolutely certain that the circumstances warranted the change. The condition of the country had been painted in very dark colours, but the fact was that it was, on the whole, exceedingly prosperous. If he looked at the state of the country generally, he saw no reason to justify a change in our currency system. There never was a time since 1844 when the stock of gold in the banks of this country was so large as it was at the present moment, while the rate of discount had fallen. Doubtless two of our great industries—the agriculture and the cotton trades—were in a state of great depression, but he attributed that, not to any appreciation of gold or depreciation of silver, but to the general fall in prices, which arose principally from foreign competition, which itself had been rendered possible by the greater facilities for transport and production now enjoyed by foreign countries. As regards India, however anxious they might be that India should be prosperous, they must not forget the interests of our great Colonial Empire, nearly all the members of which used the gold standard. What was to be the policy of the Government? They were willing and anxious to enter into any conference or negotiations—preferably the latter—with other nations, but they were not prepared to abondon the gold standard of the United Kingdom. He knew well that some of his colleagues, Mr. A. J. Balfour in particular, were confirmed and pronounced bimetallists, but they were agreed in thinking that they would not be justified in departing from the gold standard. He feared that the prospects of an international agreement were not bright, for at the 1893 conference the United States resolution in favour of bimetallism was opposed Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Scandinavia, and other countries, and only supported by France and the Latin Union on the condition that Great Britain, Russia, Germany &c., should also give their adhesion. If the Powers came to some agreement no doubt the Indian Government would help them by opening their mints to the free coinage of silver, but the English Government could go no further. London was the centre of the monetiry system of the world, and if the able and experience financiers who controlled the system were of opinion that it was built up upon a gold basis, and that its permanence depended upon the maintenance of that standard, no responsible Government would take any other course than that which he had indicated. (Cheers.)

Mr. Maclean expressed his satisfaction with the declaration of the Government with regard to the position of Great Britain.—Mr. S. Smith believed that we were on the eve of a working compromise in regard to this subject.—Sir John Lubbock, who referred to the motion as "not a bimetallic but a milk-and-water resolution," and emphasised the great importance of maintaining the gold standard of this country, had very little hope of any international conference arriving at satisfactory results in this question. He agreed with Sir M. Hicks-Beach that better results would be secured by regular and systematic correspondence with foreign countries. In the European nations there was no sign of a change of opinion in the direction of bimetallism, and his belief was that what they had long thought was made in the German Perliament the Finance Minister would reply in much the same manner as the Chancellor of the Exchequer had replied to-night. —Mr. Wyndham supported the motion.—Sir W. Harcourt observed that these motions became less and less bimetallic each year. Last year's motion ordered the Government to summon a conference, but the present proposal merely pointed to negotiations. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had said almost everything that he intended to say, but he should like to allude to the subject of the fall in prices. A rise in prices, which led to increased demand and to the employment of more capital and more labour, was a good thing; but if there was an additional demand, and no additional capital or labour were employed, a rise of prices by an artificial process like bimetallism was of no use at all. It was ridiculous to talk of the scarcity of gold, for it never was so abundant; while to talk of the appreciation of the yellow metal was only another way of speaking of the fall of prices. These were the fallacies by which bimetallism was supported. It certainly would not stop competition by Japan, whose people worked eleven hours a day on seven days a week for nominal wages. As for wages in this country, it was not true to say that if prices rose they would rise also. Wages were higher now than twenty-five years ago, their purchasing power was 50 per cent. higher, and nobody had benefited more greatly by these low prices than the working classes.—Mr. A. J. Balfour thought Sir W. Harcourt had made himself the sponsor for some extraordinary views. He had let it be understood that the commercial position of a manufacturing country depended upon the lowness of wages and the length of hours of the artisans who worked in it. He hoped that the Labour members on Sir W. Harcourt's side of the House would take note of that remark. (Ministerial cheers.) He thought the remarks of Sir W. Harcourt as to an effort to create a stimulus to Indian trade by artificially raising the value of silver did not come well from a gentleman who was a member of a government which tampered with the currency of India for the deliberate, avowed, and open-expressed purpose of raising the value of the rupee above its true market price, with the inevitable result of acting away that stimulus to Indian enterprise. He maintained that the whole trend of public opinion was in the direction of a double standard. After the speech of Sir M. Hicks-Beach, the Government were pledged to do as much for the bimetallic cause as it was in the power of any nation to do. (Cheers.)

The resolution was then put, and after being challenged two or three times, principally from the Liberal and Irish benches, was agreed to.

The Report of Supply was brought up and agreed to. The Consolidated Fund (No. 1) Bill was brought in and read a first time.

SERVICE PAY AND THE DEPRECIATION OF SILVER.

In answer to Mr. Raymond Greene, on March 19, Mr. Brodrick said: Members of the Civil Service in Hong Kong and officers of the Hong Kong Regiment, whose pay is fixed in silver, and who therefore are losers by its depreciation, are compensated. The pay of British officers is fixed in gold, and they receive the equivalent amount in silver, according to its current value.

EVICTIONS IN MADRAS.

In reply to Sir W. Wedderburn, Lord G. Hamilton said: I cannot trace any reference to Madras evictions in the speech of my right hon. friend Sir Richard Temple on the Indian Budget in 1892, but it is the case that my predecessor invited the Government of Madras to report whether some improvement could not be introduced in the method of dealing with land revenue defaulters; I learn from Madras that the Government are considering the matter and hope to report shortly. When the report is received the matter will receive the careful attention of the Secretary of State in Council. I do not propose to trouble the House with remarks on all the figures cited in the question. Some of those figures I have been able to identify in the reports of the Madras Revenue Board, while others appear to be incorrect. But I may add that the subject has been receiving much attention in Madras for some years past, and the "number of revenue defaulters in Madras whose property, real and personal, was sole for arrears" had been reduced from 130,714 in 1888 to 10,115 in 1890.

THE CABUL AGREEMENT.

Lord G. Hamilton, replying to Sir W. Wedderburn, said: The arrangements for delimitation arising out of the Cabul Agreement are not yet all complete or ratified, but when these several agreements have been executed I shall be glad to place copies of them on the table.

THE LATE MAHARAJAH OF PATNA.

In answer to Mr. Herbert Roberts, Lord G. Hamilton said: I have already informed the hon. member that I do not think it necessary to make any further inquiry as to the death of the late Maharajah of Patna, nor do I propose to lay on the table papers relating to this subject. As regards the Maharajah of Jhelowar, the report of the Government of India has not yet been received. When it arrives, I will consider what papers can be laid on the table of the House.

CHARGES AGAINST AN M.P.

Mr. H. J. WILSON rose in the House of Commons on Tuesday (17th ultimo) and said—I desire to make a statement to the House—not alone in my own interest, but in the interest of the dignity and honour of the House of Commons. (Hear, hear, and laughter.)

The Speaker—Order, order. Do I understand the hon. member is rising for the purpose of making a personal explanation?

Mr. Wilson—Yes, Mr. Speaker, an to call attention.

The Speaker—If the hon. member is raising a question of privilege, of course he is entitled to do so, or he is entitled to make a personal explanation. He must either do one or the orther.

Mr. Wilson—Do I understand that if I make a personal explanation I cannot afterwards raise a question of privilege?

The Speaker—If the hon. member has a question of privilege to raise he should first call attention to the fact on which he proposes to rise it, so that it might be before the House.

Mr. Wilson—The question of privilege which I desire to raise is in connection with an article which appeared in the "St Jame's Gazette" of last night.

The Speaker—The hon. gentleman is complaining of an article in a newspaper as a breach of privilege. If the hon. member has got a copy of the paper and will bring it to the table, it can be read by the Clerk, or those parts of it of which he complains.

Mr Wilson then brought a copy of the paper to the table. Sir R. Palgrave then read from the article as follows, beginning with the heading.

"A DAMAGED LEGISLATOR,"

which provoked some laughter.

"The story has been scandalous up to now, and, unless proper measures are taken, will continue to be so. Here is a man in a public position, posing as the champion of class interests which is peculiarly liable to be cheated, and unable to defend itself. He is accused of theft and swindling—and what follows:—The worst that can befall him, as a result to this action, is to be called upon to pay the costs of Mr. Collison; which, in any case, will probably not come out of his pocket. If the charges brought against Wilson cannot be disproved—and he has not tried to disprove them then he is a public offender, who has defrauded hundreds of poor men as foully as ever did the secretary of a building society who decamped with the funds. You it seems to be nobody's business to fine Mr. Wilson to book. The task is left to be discharged by a private person, who runs a considerable risk of being heavily mulcted for his pains. And this shy defender of his honour, this friend of the sailor and fireman, who, after mouthing for months about vindicating his character, after delaying to bring his action for a year and a half, refuses to go into cross examination, and stands by his own choice in the position of a confessed impostor, is a member of Parliament, who votes our taxes, and brings in bills. Is he to continue to hold this position? Is he to continue to hold this position? Is the House content to include his among its members? Is the end of it to be that Wilson dogged indifference to honour and decency? We again put its purposes? We hope not most sincerely. The Commons have now no excuse for not taking measures to vindicate their character; and the time has come when it ought to be thought impossible to postpone inquiry into the question whether the House can endure the presence of this man Wilson any longer."

The Speaker.—The hon. member was good enough to send me a copy of the article last night, and therefore I had it in my possession. Though there can be no doubt that the article itself made a serious attack on the private character of the hon. member, I cannot say that it is a case of privilege. In order to constitute a case privilege, there must be some attack on the hon. member in respect of his conduct as a member of this House. In the present case, there is a violent attack made on the character of the hon. member, in respect of transactions outside the House altogether, and therefore I do not think it constitutes a case of privilege.

Mr. Wilson—Do I understand that I shall not be allowed to discuss the question?

The Speaker—The hon. member is entitled to make a personal explanation to the House. I may say, as he has written a letter to me on the subject, that he will understand a personal explanation under the circumstances will not entitle him to go into the details by answering matters which there was an opportunity of going into at the recent trial.

Mr. Wilson at once proceeded with his statement. He showed much emotion, almost bursting into tears at more than one point, and frequently speaking in a voice which was almost choked. I do not (he said) complain of the trial in any way, but what I do think is this, that it is a matter of this House of Commons is a liar and a thief he has no right to sit and vote in this House. (Hear, hear.) I ask the House to appoint a Committee to inquire into these charges. If they are true I am willing to retire from this House. If they are not true, then I consider that I am entitled to have the respect of this House. (Hear, hear.) Since 1889 I have been continually subjected to libels by different persons, and every time I have taken these men into Court they have always thrown the onus of proving that I was innocent upon myself. Not one of them on any of the occasions, although they made the charges, had the courage to go into the witness-box to give me an opportunity of cross-examining them. I resolved in this case—no matter what the result might be—that I would force them into the box to prove their charges on oath, and give me an opportunity of cross-examining them. They did not do it because they had not the courage; and therefore I am compelled to suffer in consequence. I now ask that the House will vindicate its own honour but never mind me. If I am a thief I have no right to be here. But I say it is not my honour which is at stake. It is the hon. of the House of Commons. The matter can be settled in a very short time. I am prepared to submit myself to any committee of this house to hand over to them all the books and documents of the union, and to allow the fullest opportunity to investigate every charge in this pamphlet. The question I want to ask is this—Is it within the province of the Government to appoint a Committee to inquire into these charges against me? If so, I ask the Government to appoint such a committee if they cannot do this, then I ask for a voluntary Committee of members from both sides of the House to satisfy themselves as to whether there is any foundation for the charges.

When Mr. Wilson had finished there was a moment or two of dead silence, and then the Speaker called on the next business; but Mr. John Wilson, of Durham, rose to ask whether the Leader of the House would not state his views as to the granting of a Committe, to which Mr. Balfour replied that he did not know all the bearings of the case, but, so far as he could see, the House was not a fitting body to appoint a tribunal to re-hear a case which had already been brought before the ordinary tribunals. The matter then dropped.

WHAT is known as the Bhagulpur election case has now been carried to the Calcutta High Court. Mr Hennessy filed a plaint on Tuesday against the Maharaja of Sonbarsa, whose election to represent the Purnea District Board on the Bengal Legislative Council, Mr. Hennessy contends was illegal, as Mr. W. G. Money was duly elected, and the Lieutenant-Governor had no right to nullify that election. The plaintiff now prayed that Mr. Justice Sale might now declare that the defendant was not duly or validly nominated as an Additional Member of the Bengal Council, and that he be ousted from office by order of the High Court, and that Mr Money and others should now proceed to recommend a person for nomination. It appears that Mr. Hennessy appealed to the Viceroy first, but his Excellency rejected the appeal, hence this suit.

BASANT KUMAR, an ex-student of Calcutta, has been sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment by the District Magistrate of Umballa for forgery. The prisoner, who is now apparently only twenty-one or twenty-two years of age, began his public career six years ago, when he succeeded in travelling free over most of the railways in India by forging letters of introduction to the various Traffic Superintendents. In this way he gained a great deal of experience, and ultimately achieved incarceration. Four years later he was convicted again of obtaining goods on false pretences, and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in Umballa Jail. There he learned the possibilities of expert penmanship, and was no sooner out than he set to work to turn the knowledge to account. A forged letter representing himself as the servant of the supposed writer got him a cheque book from the agency of a well-known bank, and before he was captured he had forged cheques in the name of various officials to the amount of nearly Rs. 5,000, three of them being cashed. Ultimately he was captured by Sergeant Ali Khan in an intermediate railway carriage on the way to Chandernagore, dressed in European garments and intently studying a book. He had also burnt out a mole on his nose with caustic by way of further eluding detection. Ali Khan, however, had known him in the Umbala Jail, and was not to be deceived; and the net result is six years' rigorous imprisonment, with six months' solitary confinement.

ANOTHER SOUDAN EXPEDITION.

THE DERVISHES ADVANCING.

TROOPS SENT UP THE NILE.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT IN PARLIAMENT.

REPLYING to a question by Sir William Harcourt, in Parliament on Monday (March 16) Mr Curzon, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said the right hon. gentleman has asked the Government what are the facts and the objects of the reported advance of Egyptian troops in the Valley of the Nile. For some weeks past the Government have received rumours of large contemplated advances by the Dervish forces in Upper-Egypt. (Irish cries of "Oh") These advances we heard of as threatening three separate objectives. We heard of an advance in the direction of the Murhat Wells, which, as the House knows, are midway between Korosko and Abu Hammed; the second upon Kokreb, midway between Berber and Suakin; and we also heard that Osman Digna—ironical Irish laughter—was advancing with considerable force in the direction of Kassala. Simultaneously news reached Cairo that large reinforcements were being pushed forward upon Dongola. This news reached the Government at the end of February, and all this information, in the opinion of the advisers of the Government out there and at home, portended a serious advance on the part of the Dervish forces—an advance the immediate objective of which probably was, or at any rate might be, Kassala, but the ultimate danger resulting from which could not fail to react upon Egypt itself. Considerable anxiety was very naturally felt at this serious news—the more so as already, at the time, the Italian forces were known to be in difficulties upon the western shores of the Red Sea. Then came the unfortunate events at Adowa, and I hope I may say in passing that I am sure there is no one in this House or in this country who did not learn with sincere sympathy and regret——

Mr. T. Healy—No, no. (Irish cheers.)

Mr Curzon—A regret which is not broken by a few dissentient voices—(Ministerial cheers)—of the misfortune that has befallen animation of gallant soldiers and staunch allies. (Cheers.) I am speeking, of course of the Italians. We have, I am sure, all of us that belief in the recuperative power and the courage of the Italian troops to lead us to hope that they will rise again from the misfortunes they have suffered, and that they will vindicate once more the honour of their flag. (Cheers and Irish cries of "Oh, oh.") This disaster was attended with a double danger. The Italians had not only been engaged in conflict with the Abyssinian forces, but it is well known that they had an advanced force in occupation of the fort at Kassala which is threatened, if not actually beleaguered, by a large force of Dervishes, which is believed to amount to something like 10,000 men. It has been obvious to every man who has studied this question, and I think it will be obvious to any one who considers it in this House, that there are at the present moment influences at work and forces unchained in Central Africa, which, if flushed by victory, and if swollen by any perfectly possible combination of forces, might constitute a very serious danger not merely to Italy, not merely to Egypt and the British position in Egypt, but I will go further and say to the cause of European civilisation and British interests in the African Continent. (Cheers.) If Kassala were cut off, it is clear that the forces detached from Kassala would be free to go elsewhere. They might descend either upon Tokat or Suakin, or they might pour down the Valley of the Nile. In either case the frontiers of Egypt would be confronted with very considerable risk. The Government has been in constant communication with the Egyptian Government and their advisers at Cairo; and it was the opinion of the military authorities, both there and here, that immediate action is required to be taken. Of course, various suggestions were put forward and were discused; but it was decided that it would be both in the present and in the permanent interests of Egypt that an advance should be pushed up the Valley of the Nile (Hear, hear.) That advance has been ordered to the post of Akasheh, which is on the river about one-third of the distance between Wady Halfa and Dongola. I have seen a great deal in the papers about an advance on Dongola, and it seems to have been assumed that the advance had already been ordered, and was in process of taking place. The British advance may ultimately extend to Dongola, the importance of which, as one of the granaries of the Upper Nilebesin, is familiar to any one who has studied this question. But it it not altogether usual to publish your plans of campaign in advance. It might not on this occasion be wise, but, in any case, the future action of the Government must be regulated by considerations, not merely military and strategical, but political and financial, which is would be obviously improper for me to enter into an answer to a question in this House. (Hear, hear.) The Government firmly hope that the step on which they have decided will have a two fold advantage—In the first place, that it will act as a diversion for the help, and if it may be so, for the relief of the Italians in their sore stress at Kassala—(Ministerial cheers)—and, in the second place, that it may save Egypt from a menace which if left to grow, may before very long swell to most formidable dimensions. (Hear, hear.) I hope I have in these few words answered the question of the right honourable gentleman, and told him what are the objects which we have in view. (Cheers.)

A START FOR THE FRONT.

A Cairo message of March 18, said:—The Sixth Egyptian Battalion left Abbasiyeh to-day for Wady Halfa. Prior to their departure the officers were given a farewell audience by the Khedive, who bade them a cordial farewell. His Highness subsequently proceeded to Abbasiyeh, were he witnessed the entraining of the battalion, waiting until the train left the station.

The battalion proceeds first to Girgeh, the terminus of the upper railway, where a camp has already been formed to receive the troops going to the front from Cairo and waiting transport to Assouan and Wady Halfa.

The 10th black battalion will shortly embark at Suakin for Kosseir, whence it will march across the hundred miles of desert separating that port from Keneh. Here transports will be in waiting to convey them to Wady Halfa.

Reserves to the number of 2,200 arrived in Cairo to-day. A new battalion of Soudaneese is rapidly being formed.

Three baggage trains and several special troop trains are leaving Cairo daily for Girgeh. Colonel Hunter who commands at the frontier, will shortly proceed to Akasheh with all possible rapidity, taking with him a strong advance force of black troops and artillery to occupy Akasheh, where strong defensive works will be erected. The laying down of a telegraph line from Sarras to Akasheh will be begun at once, and will be proceeded with as rapidly as practicable.

The French and Arab Anglophobe press here continue to make violent attacks on the expedition, as well as upon Lord Salisbury and Mr. Curzon, whom it accuses of making misstatements and misleading public opinion.

THE SCENE OF OPERATIONS.

The war correspondent of the "Telegraph," in discussing the prospects of the campaign, writes:—Dongola is the name of the district rather than of a town The place ordinarily so called is known locally as El. Ordeh. It is the facility with which water can be drawn from the river for irrigation that has enabled the natives of Dongola to make it one of the richest provinces of the Upper Nile. The fact is not to be blinked that, although the Egyptian troops have been ordered forward, there is great risk in leaving them unsupported by white troops. It is hoped that there will be no likelihood of the Egyptians meeting with the Dervishes in anything like overwhelming force until at least El Ordeh is reached. If circumstances demand a farther advance from that point towards Khartoum, a very large body of British troops, consisting of infantry and cavalry, must be sent out next August or September. In the event of English troops being employed, the Egyptian soldiers, who will probably number 12,000 to 14,000 will be largely used to maintain the lines of communication, whilst the fighting column would contain every available Tommy Atkins. The army at the moment in Egypt is quite insufficient for such an enterprise, the total strength being only about 4,500.

THE CAUSE OF ALL THE TROUBLE.

Khalifa Abdullah el Taashi—the head and front of the tyranny, blood

THE TRIAL OF THE TRANSVAAL RAIDERS.

DR JAMESON and his officers again surrendered to their bail on Tuesday morning (March 17th) at Bow Street, on charges under the Foreign Enlistment Act of 1870, with fitting out a military expedition against the dominions of a friendly State—viz., the South African Republic.

A TROOPER WHO ESCAPED.

Sergeant Sidney Rock, examined by Mr. Sutton, was taken through a narrative of occurrences from the time of his joining the "A" troop of the Matabele Mounted Police to his arrival at Pitsani, where he saw several of the defendants. Counsel led up to the 29th December, on which date the arrangements for the advance into the Transvaal were completed. The march was continued through the night and Monday, and a store was reached on the Tuesday. The march continued to sundown on the Tuesday, when an incident occurred—they took Lieutenant Bloff, of the South African Republican Police, a prisoner. About midnight on the Tuesday another incident happened. The Boers fired on them. The hostile force numbered about fifty. Q.—Was that the first you had seen or heard of these gentlemen? A.—Yes. Q.—You had not seen them before they fired? A.—No. I had not. Q.—On the Boers firing what did the troops do? A.—They returned it. (A laugh.) Q.—What did the Boers then do? A.—They got out of the way as quickly as they could. (Laughter.) Shortly after that the column laagered up for the night. Q.—Where did you see any Boers next? A.—I think I next saw two or three at a mine near Krugersdorp. The mine was on a hill with a valley between us. Our column was on the opposite side of the valley. Q.—Was the column brought into position on this hill? A.—Yes. Q.—Were the guns brought into position as well? A.—Yes. Q.—What next happened? A.—A shell was fired into the mine. Q.—Did the Boers return the fire? A.—No. Q.—Were you in the advance guard? A.—I was. Q.—What happened next? A.—An order was given to some of the advance guard by Colonel Henry White. The order was to take possession of the mine. Q.—On that order being given what was done by the advance guard? A.—We mounted our horses and rode off towards it. Q.—As you were going down the hill were your guns still firing? A.—Not just at the time. Q.—You had to cross a stream and get up the opposite hill? A.—Yes. Q.—As you approached the mine did the Boers fire? A.—Yes. Q.—Was it a hot fire? A.—Yes, it was pretty warm. (Laughter.) We dismounted. This would be about three o'clock in the afternoon? Q.—Was any further attempt on that afternoon made to take the mine? A.—I believe so, but I was not sure. Q.—It was about three o'clock when you dismounted and lay flat on the ground; how long did you remain so? A.—Until sunset. Q.—You were trying to find your column all night, and also on the following morning? A.—Yes. Q.—Did you find yourself at last near the mines, near Johannesburg, about nine o'clock on the Thursday morning? A.—Yes. Q.—What did you do? You disguised, changed your dress? A.—Yes. Q.—You know it was? A.—No. Q.—After you had surrendered you marched where to? A.—To Pretoria, where we remained some days. We afterwards shipped on the Harlech Castle. Q.—When you were at Buluwayo was the pay the same as afterwards, A.—No, an increase of 2s. 6d. a day was made when I got to Pitsani.

THE APPEAL FROM JOHANNESBURG.

The Attorney-General mentioned a letter read to the troops by Dr. Jameson on the 29th, before the march began, and to the putting in of which Sir E. Clarke raised no objection at particular stage of the last sitting. The letter had since been handed to him by Sir Edward, and he now proposed to hand it to the witness, and to give him an opportunity of saying whether he identified it as the same.

The witness, having perused the letter, said he remembered the portions in which references were made to English men and women in peril, and also that part asking Dr. Jameson to go into Johannesburg for their relief.

The Attorney-General thereupon read the letter dated Johannesburg, read December 20, addressed "Dear Dr. Jameson," and signed by Charles Leonard, Francis Rhodes, Leonard Phillips, J H. Hammond, and George Farrell. In it the writers said "The position of matters in this city becomes so critical that we are assured that at no distant period there will be a conflict between the Government and the Uitlander population. It is scarcely necessary for us to recapitulate what is now matter of history. Suffice it to be said that the position of thousands of Englishmen and others is rapidly becoming intolerable. Not satisfied with making the Uitlander population pay vitrually the whole revenue of the country, while denying representation, the policy of the Government is undermining the security of property to such an extent as to cause a deep-seated sense of discontent and danger. The internal policy of the Government is such as to rouse the antagonism, not only of the whole population of the Uitlanders, but a great body of the Boers, while its internal policy is exasperating neighbouring States. Public feeling is in a condition of smouldering discontent. All petitions are refused. The Government has called into existence elements for an armed conflict. The one desire of the people here is to maintain their independence and to preserve the public liberties, without which life would not be worth living. The Government derides these things, and violates the national sense of Englishmen at every turn. What we have to consider is the condition of things in case of a conflict. Thousands of our race will be at the mercy of armed Boers, while property will be in the greatest peril. We cannot contemplate the future without serious apprehension, and are sure we are justified in taking any steps to prevent the shedding of blood. Under these circumstances we feel constrained to call upon you to come to our aid. We cannot but believe that you, and the men under you, will come to the rescue of people so situated. We guarantee any expenses reasonably incurred by you in helping us, and we ask you to relieve the public necessities."

SAILORS AND WAITERS IN THE TROOP.

Trooper Charles Henry Kitson, "C" troop, and Sergeant Harded Bennett Cumming, of the Matabele Mounted Police, were respectively examined for the Treasury. The former caused laughter by saying that amongst the men drilled for the expedition at Pitsani were "sailors and waiters." Witness went into the hospital. He testified to the address of Dr. Jameson to the men, and so did Sergeant Cumming. The latter was also examined as to the number of killed. There were twenty of the advancing force shot, but he could not tell the number of wounded; neither did he know the loss of the Boers. When volunteers were called for, the men were told by Dr. Jameson that those who did not care to go "against the Transvaal" might remain behind.

THE ORDER TO RETIRE.

Ernest Ormond Butler orderly-room sergeant-major of the Bechuanaland police, stationed at Mafeking since January 7, 1895, described the arrival at Mafeking of the Resident Commissioner, Mr. Newton, after the dispatch of the telegram. Witness afterwards received instructions to make five copies of a telegram now produced.

The Attorney-General—It will be proved presently as having come to the knowledge of the accused, but we had better have it read now.

Mr Avory accordingly read:—

From the High Commissioner to the Resident Commissioner, Cape Town, 31st December, 1895.—It is rumoured here that Dr Jameson has entered the Transvaal with an armed force. Is this so? If so, send a special messenger on a fast horse directing him to return immediately. A copy of this telegram should be sent to the officers with him, and they should be told that this violation of the territory of a friendly State is repudiated by Her Majesty's Government, and that they are rendering themselves liable to severe penalties.

Witness resuming, said he afterwards saw Mr. Newton writing a letter to Dr Jameson, and copies were also made for Major Coventry, Captain Munro, Captain Gosling, and another of the officers. Witness enclosed and dispatched them.

Mr Avory read the letter as follows:—

Sir,—I have the honour of enclosing a copy of a telegram I have received from his Excellency the High Commissioner, and I have accordingly to request that you will immediately comply with his Excellency's instructions.—I have the honour to remain yours.

(Signed) Newton, Resident Commissioner.

To Dr Jameson.

Witness—Copies of the telegram were enclosed in all five letters, and I placed them in a waterproof for conveyance by Sergeant White, who was the special messenger appointed to go in search of the expeditionary force.

The Attorney-General informed Sir John that the evidence of the next witness would be long, and he therefore proposed that instead of attempting to take further evidence, there should be another adjournment for one week.

The Magistrate—Very well. (To defendants)—You will be remanded until this day week at the same hour, and the same bail will be accepted.

The Court then rose at ten minutes to four, Dr Jameson receiving a cheer from the crowd as he drove away.

THE NILE CAMPAIGN.

SOME PERSONAL MEMORANDA.

THE operations in the Soudan once more bring two well-known military officers into prominence (says the "Globe"). First of the two is, of course, Sir Horatio Herbert Kitchener, Sirdar of the Egyptian Army. Sir Horatio is quite an old Egyptian campaigner, having been closely connected with the Egyptian Army since 1888. But for to years prior to that date he had been Governor-General of the Red Sea Littoral, and previously to that had been in Zanzibar on a delimitation commission. As Sir Horatio is only forty-six, this disposes of the greater part of his official career.

Major-General Knowles, C.B., who commands the British troops, is in old Crimean officer who had some unpleasant experiences in the trenches before Sebastopol when he was serving with the 77th Foot, and was wounded at the assault of the Redan. He commanded the 67th Regiment throughout the Afghan War of 1878-80, and gained much distinction in the operations around Cabul. He was Adjutant-General of the Bombay army till 1890, and then got the Malta command, going to Egypt on Sir F. Grenfell's return home.

Major F. R. Wingate, who has been granted leave to continue for another two years in the service of the Khedive, is a son of the late Mr. Andrew Wingate, of Broadfield, Renfrewshire, and, though only in his thirty-fifth year, is already a Companion of the Bath and a member of the Distinguished Service Order. All his work has been done in the Soudan and in Egypt, and for the past ten years he has been with the Khedive's forces. He is an officer in the Royal Artillery, and was A.D.C. and Military Secretary to Sir Evelyn Wood in the Nile expedition of 1884-85. He won the distinction at Toski (1889) and at Tokar and Afadt (1891). In 1894 he was Governor of Suakin and commander of the troops, and he now holds the post of Director of Military Intelligence in the Egyptian Army. He is an Arabic scholar and the author of an invaluable History of the Soudan (Macmillan), as well as the translator of Slatin Pasha's book. For his services in assisting the escape of Austrian subjects captured by the Mahdi he wears the Order of the Second Class Iron Crown of Austria, and of Egyptian medals and decorations he has more than can quickly be counted. He married, in 1888, Catherine Leslie, daughter of Capt. J. S. Rundle, R.N. Major Wingate is to be accompanied to Wady Halfa by Slatin Pasha, who is, of course, still an officer in the Egyptian Army.

Col Hunter commands the Soudanese and Egyptian troops, with the Camel Corps and cavalry, now en route for the Dongola province; and other officers who have left Cairo for the front are Majors Parsons, Burn, Murdoch, and Lewis; Capts. Persse, Webbes, and Howard; Surg. Capts. Spong and Trask. Col. Archibald Hunter is the Governor of the Egyptian Frontier and Commandant of the Frontier Field Force—a post he has held since 1894. During the two previous years (says the "St. James's Gazette") he served as Governor of the Red Sea Littoral and Commandant at Suakin. He took part in the Nile Expedition of 1884-85, was with the Frontier Field Force in 1885-86, and took part in the operation of 1889.

Osman Digna, who is causing all the present trouble in the Soudani, was not (says "the Globe") originally a soldier of fortune, but the son of a Turkish trader, and started life in the slave trade. Bankruptcy converted him into a warrior, and he has since nourished dreams of vengeance against the British, whose cruisers spoiled his trade, and brought him to beggary. This took place in 1883, in which year he joined the ranks of the Mahdi's followers just after the massacre of Hicks Pasha's force. He soon became a "persona grata" to the Mahdi, who made him Emir of the Eastern Soudan. Upon this appointment Osman lost no time in attacking Suakin, and kept up a warfare for several years, during which time he was regularly killed about once a month. It was he who cut up Baker Pasha's force at El Teb, and though subsequently defeated by Gen. Graham, he was not dismayed. For seven years he continued to harass Suakin, and for a time he settled himself at Tokar, but in 1890 he was driven out of the place by Turkish Troops. Thereupon the Khalifa dismissed him and sent him to Adaramah, where he has since remained.

Khalifa Abdullah el Taashi—the head and front of the tyranny, bloodshed, and rapine to which the Soudan has for the past fifteen years been in subjection—is now nearly sixty years of age. He is said to be a tall, stout man, with grey hair, a large beared, and slight moustache, and a face much pitted by small-pox. At the siege of El Obeid he received a bullet in the thigh, and in consequence walks with a slight limp. He is proud of his wound, and points to it as evidence of his valour. Unlike the Mahdi, who was a scholar as well as a holy man—as scholars are counted in the Soudan—the Khalifa is said, on the authority of Major Wingate, to be a man of exceptional ignorance, who neither reads nor writes. He is intensely vain, as "sly as a fox," and has summary methods of dealing with any who oppose him. His life is devoid of asceticism, but in the matter of wives he is content with a relatively small number. He keeps about thirty-four, the chief of whom is—or was—a daughter of Mohammed Ahmed (the Mahdi). Her name is Keitum, and her beauty is like the dawn. We are, at least, entitled to assume that it is so, for eyes of man other than the Khalifa's have not looked upon her countenance. The Khalifa's face, also, is sacred from the looks of the common people. When a man interviews the Khalifa he has to go into his presence on all fours, and to address him always as "Ya Sadi" (O my lord). He must keep his eyes always on the ground. When the interview is over he may rise, and, with bent head and eyes still fixed on the ground, may retire backwards from the august presence.

THE NEW GILBERT-SULLIVAN OPERA.

IN the new Gilbert-Sullivan comic opera, which was produced for the first time the other evening at the Savoy, London, the opening scene is in the market place of the Grand Duchy of Pfenning Halbpfennig, where Ludwig, the leading comedian, is about to marry Lisa, the soubrette of the troupe. They are having the wedding breakfast before the ceremony, as all the clergymen in the Duchy have been assembled to discuss the procedure for the Grand Duke's marriage on the morrow, and a clergyman can't be had for love or money until after six o'clock. There is a plot on foot to dethrone the Grand Dukes in favour of Dummkopf, the Theatrical Manager, who has promised to give away all the offices in the Duchy to his company in the order of their theatrical standing. This will, of course make Julia Jellicoe, the Leading Lady, Grand Duchess. The plot is discovered through Ludwig's error in telling it to the Duke's own private detective, and to escape the consequences of detection, Dummkopf agrees to fight a "statutory" with Ludwig—and be dead—for

By this ingenious law,
If any two shall quarrel,
They may not fight
With falchions bright
Which seemed to him immoral:
But each a card should draw,
And he who draws the lowest
Shall—so 'twas said—
Be henceforth dead.
In fact, a legal "ghoost."

The winner is to stand in place of the "legal ghost"—

Adopt his poor relations
Discharge his debts
Pay all his bets,
And take his obligations.

This law, however, is to expire next day, so Dummkopf, who draws the king to Ludwig's ace supposes he will merely find a temporary refuge in it.

The Grand Duke, hearing of the conspiracy, is very much terrified, and to avoid being blown up fights the statutory duel with Ludwig (each getting the right card up his sleeve, to avoid accident), in order that the latter may be Grand Duke in his place for the day. Ludwig is no sooner Duke than he decrees that the law of statutory duels shall continue in force for another hundred years, and expects to have good times with his bride, the Soubrette, Julia Jellicoe intervenes. He is bound by all the obligations of Dummkopf, who had promised that the places in the Duchy should be bestowed with strict regard to every one's theatrical standing. Of course, the Leading Lady must play the part of the Grand Duchess—not the Soubrette—so Ludwig has to marry Julia. Upon this, the Princess von Krakenfeldt, a wealthy widow, loved by the Prince because in her he found the only woman whose parsimony equalled his own, appears.

The Grand Duke had promised to marry her, if his betrothed, the Princess of Monte Carlo, did not appear by the appointed time (which she could not do, as her father could not raise the money for the journey—could not, in fact, leave his palace lest he should be arrested for debt.) Thereupon Ludwig, having taken the Duke's obligations, must marry her—which he does under protest. Upon this the Prince of Monte Carlo arrives with his daughter. Dummkopf and the Duke reappear, dressed in mourning, as befits "legal ghosts." They want to know how things are going on, and hearing that Ludwig has ordained that the law regarding stautory duels shall last another hundred years, are naturally indignant at the prospect of waiting a century before they can reclaim their brides, and their social and legal existance, when it is discovered that according to Pfennig Halbpfennigisch law the accounts lowest and that therefore Ludwig died in the first statutory duel, and so never fought the second at all. This puts everything right, and the curtain falls.

There is plenty of material here for fun, and if some of it is a little stale, if one wearies of jests on the House of Lords and irrelevant verbal gymnastics, there is still plenty to laugh at, and much beauty of colour and grace of manipulation left to enjoy.

ROWLANDS KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, MARCH 13.

1st Life Guards—Capt J R G Cotterell resigns his commission.

1st Dragoons—Lieut R A Wombwell resigns his commission.

9th Lancers—Super Capt Lord D J Cecil Compton to be Captain, in succession to Major C Bishop, Adjutant of Yeomanry.

7th Hussars—Lieut W G Eley to be Captain, in succession to Major E D J O'Brien, who holds a Staff appointment, Sec. Lieut H F H Hardy to be Lieutenant, vice W G Eley.

Regimental District—Brevet Col W M Rolph, from Lieut-Col half-pay, to be Command the 17th Regimental District (the Leicestershire Regt), vice Col H Laugh y, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Royal Scots (Lothian Regt)—Capt A McLachlan to be Major, vice R F E Money, retired Capt G M G Munro resigns his commission.

Royal Warwickshire Regt—Super Capt G G O'N. Ray to be Captain, vice W S Cary, deceased.

Lincolnshire Regt—Lieut H M Gardner to be Captain, vice H B Mainwaring, promoted.

Lancashire Regt—Lieut R B Blunt to be Adjutant, vice Capt O C Wolley-Dod, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire.

King's Own Scottish Borderers.—Capt. D A Macfarlane has vacated the appointment of Adjutant.

Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—Qmr and Hon Capt J Conway retires on retired pay.

Loyal North Lancashire Regt—Lieut G V Watson resigns his commission.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt)—Sec Lieut C H B Weston resigns his commission.

King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)—Sec Lieut E M Sprot to be Lieutenant, vice F L Wood, seconded.

Manchester Regt—Sec Lieut C G Stansfeld to be Lieutenant vice A E Sealy, seconded.

Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt)—Sec Lieut J J B Farley to be Lieutenant, vice H S Prickard, promoted.

York and Lancaster Regt—Capt A M McMurdo, D S C, retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

Inspection of Stores—Lieut-Col W N Lockyer, from Royal Artillery, is continued in the appointment of a Chief Inspector.

Army Medical Staff—Surg-Capt H N Dunn, M B, is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army.

Brevet—Lieut-Col J M Alves, R A, to be Colonel.

Memorandum—Subadar Major Juthia Khatri, Sardar Bahadur, late 13th Bengal Infantry, is granted the honorary rank of Captain.

Indian Staff Corps—The following officers are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while serving as Regimental Commandants, Indian Army:—Majors J W Hogge, C I E A Montanaro, G H Coats, de C Meade, C H Westmorland, W E Faithfull, and W du G Gray. The following officers are granted the temporary rank of Major while serving as Regimental Seconds-in-Command, Indian Army:—Capts H J J Middleton, W V V Pakenham, R M Carpendale, and W Giles.

Reserve of Officers—The following Lieutenants resign their commissions:—F P Elkington, late 4th Bn the Worcestershire Regt, and J H Keeling, late 24th Middlesex Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers—Surg Lieut J A Clark, M B, the Queen's Rifle Volunteer Brigade, the Royal Scots, to be Surgeon-Lieutenant.

WAR OFFICE, MARCH 17.

1st Life Guards—Lieut F H W Carden, from 3rd Bn the Royal Warwickshire Regt, to be Second Lieutenant, vice S J Lord Lovat, promoted.

Royal Horse Guards—Lieut H De la Poer, Marquis of Waterford, from 4th Bn the Worcestershire Regt, to be Second Lieutenant, vice the Hon A V Meade, promoted.

3rd Hussars—Capt P F Dwyer, retires on retired pay.

Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt)—Sup Capt C O A Taylor to be Captain, vice A W B Buckle, seconded.

Oxfordshire Light Infantry—Lieut Col. J Johnstone, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion is placed on half-pay: Major J A Strachan, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice J Johnstone.

King's Royal Rifle Corps—Capt H Newton is placed on the temporary half pay list on account of ill-health.

School of Gunnery—Major H F P Hickman, R A, to be assistant superintendent of experiments vice Major F B Elmslie, R A, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Army Medical Staff—Surg-Capt A De C Scanlan is placed on temporary half pay on account of ill health.

Ordnance Store Department—Assist Com Gen of Ordnance and Hon Lieut-Col C W H Tate is seconded for service on the Staff; the promotion to the rank of Assistant Commissary General of Ordnance of Major A Samuel is antedated to Sept 11, 1895, vice Hon Lieut-Col C W H Tate; Deputy Assist Com Gen of Ordnance and Capt H W N S Smyth to be an Assistant Commissary-General of Ornance, with the rank of Major in the Army, vice Hon Major A G Fincham, deceased.

Army Pay Department—Capt L Dorling, from the King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry), having resigned his Combatant Commission, to be Paymaster, with the honorary rank of Captain.

Half-Pay—Major G Harden, from the Royal Sussex Regt, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Memoranda—Gen Sir J Ross, G C B, Colonel the Leicestershire Regt, is placed on retired pay. The under-mentioned promotions take place in succession to Gen Sir J Ross, G C B:—Lieut-Gen (local Gen) Sir A J L Fremantle, K C M G, C B, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Malta, to be General; Major-Gen (local Lieut-Gen) C M Clarke, C B, Lieutenant-General on the Staff in India, to be Lieutenant-General; (temporary Major-General B A Combe, C B Commanding the Cavalry Brigade Aldershot to be Major-General Col F A Le Mesurier, C B half-pay Royal Engineers, is placed on retired pay. Col J Farquharson, C B, Director-General, Ordnance Survey, is placed on retired pay. Lieut Col and Bt Col C de B Cary, half-pay Royal Engineers, retires on retired pay Lieut Col G Harded, half-pay retires on retired pay. Subadar-Major G Lama, Sardar Bhadur, Indian Army, is granted the honorary rank of Captain.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain—J E Blaxland, to Penelope, additional, for service as Naval Officer in Charge at Ascension (March 18).

Commanders—R G Neal to Victory, additional for Minotaur March 19); H J Davison, to Mersey (April 12); C P Ogle, to Cambridge (April 21).

Lieutenants—H Luxmoore, to Colossus (March 24); H E F Worthington, to Raccoon, additional for Curlew; H P Heaton-Ellis, to Boscawen (March 18; D J Murray, to Excellent (March 16); F C Montresor, to Sphinx, for date; F G P Butler (N), and C W Robinson, to Sphinx, additional, for appointment when recommissioned (March 20); H M K Betty, to Australia, additional for Katoomba (N), March 19).

Sub-Lieutenants—A C S H D Aeth (N), to Curlew; A W Wright-son, to Redbreast, additional, for appointment when recommissioned; R M Haynes, to Majestic, additional, for Lightning March 20).

Fleet Engineer—E Tucker, to Victory, additional, for Mercury March 21).

Engineers—W H V Stewart to Orontes, undated; R St J Reper, to Skate) March 14); H W Hayes, to Wallaroo Dec 23, 1895).

Staff Surgeons—J H Thomas, to Daedalus, temporary Feb 28; W M Lory to Edgar March 19).

Surgeons—G Hory, to Redbreast; M H Knapp to Sphinx, both additional, and for appointment when recommissioned, H Elliott and B F Parish, to Sappho; T Gibbons, to Jason (March 2); J Mowat, to Hood March 17); J Sibbald, to Æolus; J Lowrey, to Chatham Hospital March 18).

Paymaster—H W Bradon to Sappho March 20).

Assistant Paymasters—R E S Sturgess, to Sappho, for passage to East Indies and then to Sphinx in charge R P Walker, to Sappho and then to Magdala, additional, for Abyssinia (March 20); C E J Wooley, to be Secretary to Rear-Admiral R H Harris, Rear-Admiral in the Mediterranean (March 10); H R Horsey, to Impregnable March 20).

Clerk—G P Keenan, to Sappho (undated).

Assistant Clerk—A M Wells, to Renown (March 20).

Gunners—J S Clarke, to Tamar; A Breakspere, to Resolution, additional for Hardy (March 16); F A Wallace, to Decoy; E W Croacher, to Cornet.

Boatswains—F Carpenter, to Pembroke; T Marks, to Pembroke, additional for quarterdeck duties; W Trenaman to Britannia, additional for Wave; J S Sturt, to Victory, additional for Calliope; J Isaac, to Boscawen.

Admiralty, March 11, 1896.—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Lieut T C Fenton has been placed on Retired List, with promotion to assume rank of Commander (March 9)

March 12, 1896.—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Admiral the Hon W C Carpenter has been placed on Retired List, at his own request (March 11).

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of July 21, 1876, Comdr F Coddington has been authorised to assume rank of Retired Captain March 9).

In accordance with the provisons of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Comdr C H S Pretyman has this day been placed on Retired List, at his own request, with permission to assume rank of Captain.

The following Acting Sub-Lieutenants have been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Fleet:—S F S Rotch (May 14, 1895); G P Rose July 14, 1894); P Crabtree, and C A W Wrighteon Nov 14, 1894).

March 14—Consequent on the retirement of Admiral the Hon W C Carpenter, the following promotions take place:—Vice Admiral R Wells, to be Admiral in Her Majesty's Fleet; Rear-Admiral W R Kennedy to be Vice Admiral in Her Majesty's Fleet; Capt A P M Lake, A D C to be Rear-Admiral in Her Majesty's Fleet; Capts J R Warren, H C Aitchison, and R F Britan to be Rear-Admirals on the Retired List.

March 16—The following promotions have been made:—Inspector of Machinery J Milross to be Chief Inspector of Machinery in Her Majesty's Fleet; Fleet Engineer W Olive to be Inspector of Machinery in Her Majesty's Fleet.

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CAUTION! CAUTION!!
Refuse imitations which are always inferior in Composition and Strength.
The Genuine Bottle is like this
Insist on "CONDY'S FLUID."

NOTICES.

COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, SORE THROAT
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Will relieve the most distressing cough, soothe the inflamed membrane, loosen the phlegm, and induce refreshing sleep. For the cure of Croup, Whooping Cough, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, there is no other remedy so effective as
AYER'S
Cherry Pectoral
Made by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.
In Half-size Bottles,
And also in large 4/6 size.
Gold Medals at the World's Chief Expositions.
☞ The name, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, is prominent on the wrapper and is blown in the glass of each bottle. Take no cheap imitation.

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DR. MALONEY,
SPECIALIST,
MEDICAL
ELECTRICITY.
LOCATED FOR 3 MONTHS.
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HOURS—8 A.M. to 8 P.M.

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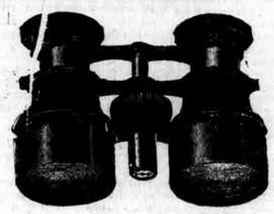
CELEBRATE
LYNX
POCKET BINOCULAR.



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Thousands sold annually. The best value ever offered. The Lynx Pocket Binocular is not a toy bu, an achromatic glass of sharp definition and good power measuring only 4 3/16 inches by 2¾ inches.
PERRINS' widely known Binocular *Field & Race Glasses* are all thoroughly achromatic, and for finish power, and sharpness of definition excel those of al other makers at the same prices. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but a really good achromatic glass is an altogether different thing.

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND MADRAS.
Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes and Microscopes free on application.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME
Prescribed in France for the last 30 years for the cure of BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION of the LUNGS, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS and CATARRH.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
arrests the COUGH, Spitting of Blood and NIGHTSWEATS and the APPETITE improves rapidly. — a fact soon demonstrated by an increase in weight and healthy appearance.
Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles.
Beware of Imitations.
GRIMAULT & Co
PARIS

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.
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REVENUE..... £ 2,650,872
NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.
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FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES.
Accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.
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THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily explained. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.
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Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.
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Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
THE Association provides Security for th Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
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BONUSES on Life Policies in the participating Class have amounted to as much as 35s. per cent. per annum at the last three quinquennial distributions
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CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000
LONDON BANKERS.
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UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai Foochow, and Hankow.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.
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Reserve Fund.....$ 57,50,000
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OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins

IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

Agents GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., and Messrs. BISSONAUTH LAW & Co., Calcutta

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878: 1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

Collects the 'FUR' In KETTLES, KITCHEN BOILERS, AND PIPES.

BEFORE USE — AFTER USE

ANTI-INCRUSTATOR

The Patent

Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the 'Octopus' week by week until at the end of, say two months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

Prevents Boiler Leakage.

EACH.
Kettle Size ... 2/6
Small Boiler Size ... 5/-
Medium Boiler Size ... 7/6

ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS

Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."

MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.

Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.

Purifies and Softens the Water. *Sold all over the World.*

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And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

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Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

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Cookery Books may also be had gratis on application at the office of this paper

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Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

DR LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

TRADE MARK.

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

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Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

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KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

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THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

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CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

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Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

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DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

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FOR DIABETES.
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DIABETES WHISKY.

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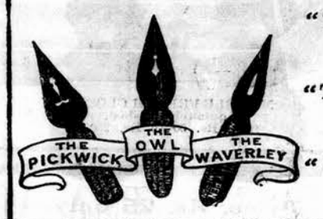

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Composition
Apply a very small quantity of Composition to the Harness, with the end of a stiff Brush; then use the other part of the Brush and it will produce a fine Polish, which by a light rub with a soft Cloth will Become Brilliant and resist Water. Keep the Box covered.
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BRITISH
Polishing
Paste.
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WATERPROOF.

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ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF INFANTS

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FOR INFANTS CHILDREN, INVALIDS & THE AGED

MAINTAINS THE HIGHEST REPUTATION.

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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.
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A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*

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"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*

"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver, when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

CAUTION.
Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

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HARLENE FOR THE HAIR

WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any mettalic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and (triple 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.

EDWARDS "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

TRADE MARK ON WALTER MAC FARLANE & Co. GLASGOW SARACEN FOUNDRY EVERY CASTING.

Macfarlane's Castings,

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

"SHARP, CLEAN, AND FULL OF CHARACTER.

ORNAMENTAL CONSTRUCTIVE IRON WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
VERANDAHS, BALCONIES, BANDSTANDS, ARCADES, KIOSKS, CONSERVATORIES, ROOFS, RAILWAY STATIONS, BARRACKS, FACTORIES, PUBLIC WORKS, MARKETS, GODOWNS, ETC., ETC.

ELECTRIC LIGHT PILLARS AND BRACKETS. ELECTRIC WIRE WAYS.
NUMEROUS HEIGHTS AND DESIGNS TO SUIT DIFFERENT REQUIREMENTS.

MACFARLANE'S GLASS ENAMELLED DRAIN AND SOIL PIPES—A SPECIALITY

Illustrated CATALOGUES, Price Lists, and Estimates on application.

WALTER MACFARLANE & CO., GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & CO'S TRADE MARK WHISKEY

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

GENTLEMEN.—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Label are branded with Their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses,

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whisky Merchants, London.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

FREEMAN'S

TRADE MARK.

REJECT SUBSTITUTES

Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

CHLORODYNE

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

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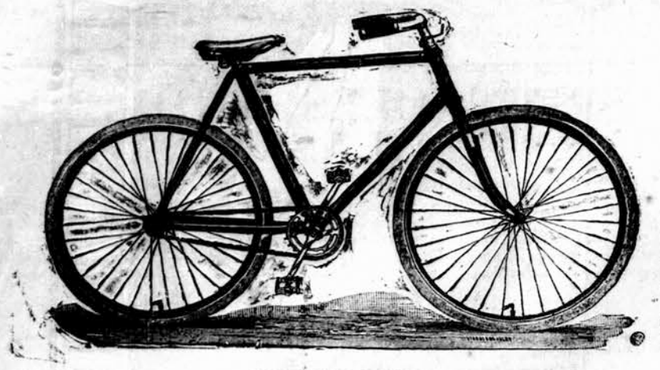
MANUFACTURERS' EXCHANGE, 45, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.



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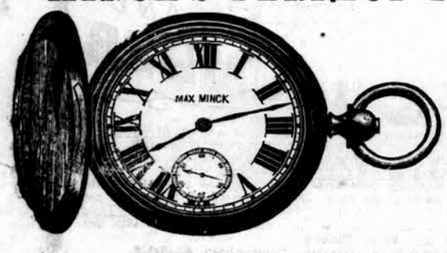

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Ditto, extra stout Gold Case ditto.	„	175.

ALL GUARANTEED FIVE YEARS.

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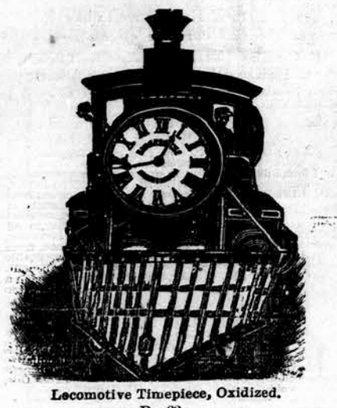

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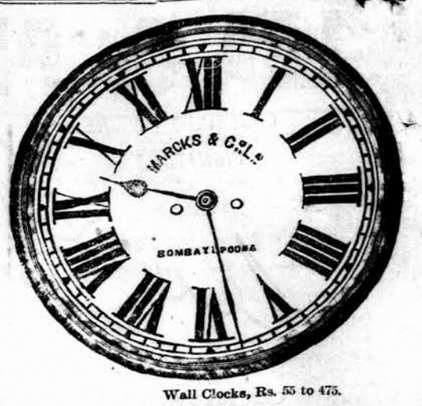

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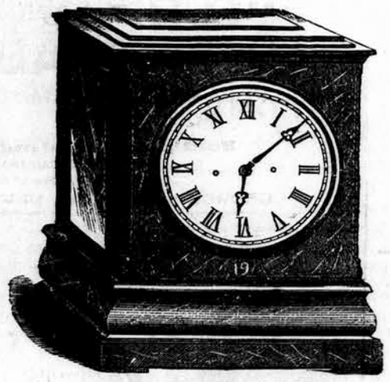

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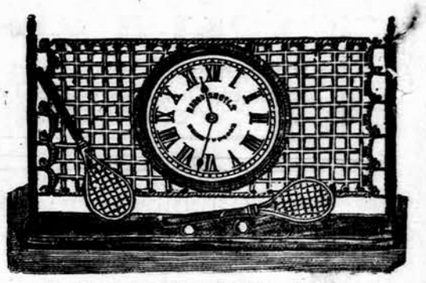

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